he learned , said, that f the wind distance." mating that that a noit appeared notified reound it was lawyer had the case!

notice could

R. the follow. veral of his A lady, the several half o sell some cer weighed one shilling;

of giving her a charge of ainst the hus ainder, three of her halfvain. Talk They would rpse, if there st glass which .-Stillwater

for burning either , has become com-h is the reputation be, and is, WARwith ease.

cing the numerous

three sides, preng in contact with
deposit for hot coves in serving up a ler varieties of coal

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rieties of Cooking, ROUTY & CO.

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sold as low in price as market, according to size PROUTY & CO., 2 North Market Street.

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AND JOURNAL. ren who undertake the risk and it solely for the benefit of our without receiving any fee or re-The profits that accrue, after of publishing, are paid to the mpshire, Providence and Ver-

NAL is published weekly, at rs in the New England, Provi and Vermont Conferences, are

ment may be made. iton, post paid. s containing \$10.00 or five new

of revivals, and other matt mpanied with the names of the

of the Post Office to which par

is appointment, though friends used every effort to persuade him to the contrary.

At Watertown he preached once sitting in his manor that there can be mair, being too feeble to stand. Every eye streamed with tears, so affecting was the scene, as they thought they should hear his voice no

was prevented.

As a preacher, he was methodical, ingenious, and always interesting. His sermons were purely extemporaneous, though always premedi-tated, and thoroughly studied. He wrote but linle, in consequence of a lameness in his right

Vol. XVIII. A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

For the Herald and Journal.

REV. GEORGE PICKERING. (Concluded.)

hand, which made it very painful. At the com-

mencement of his ministry, he was at times pow-erful and overwhelming. On one occasion, at a

camp-meeting, they fell like dead men around

him, ministers and people, saints and sinners,

until he was compelled to stop, saying, that, "If

the Lord had taken the work into his own hands.

he would leave it to him." He carried the same

energy and power with him to the last, and his

shall and peculiar voice rang as clear and dis-

finet, while proclaiming his last message, as ever

before. There was a quaintness and originality

in his preaching which attracted the attention of

all, and, withal, a vein of humor which would occasionally cause a smile. He frequently regretted that this should be the case. It was enetimes the result of the striking aptness of his expression or illustration, or from his peculiar

manner of expressing it; perhaps from its strong

common sense, or the quaint manner in which

n was clothed. But little need be said of him.

in this respect. His sermons are indelibly writ-

on on the memories of thousands who listened

him with delight and profit, as a connecting

He was "mighty in the Scriptures," making

emphatically the book. Hundreds of times he

and the New Testament, and more and more

requently as he came near the close of life .-

le understood the doctrines of the Bible, and de-

lended them admirably. As a theologian, he stood

re-eminent. Difficult passages were explained

with ease and readiness. Many of the older

reachers testify that they were indebted to him

more assistance than all other helps be-

ring from house to house, conversing with all,

nteresting himself especially for the young. To

how his faithfulness in this particular, I will use

s own language. While stationed in Church

Street, he said, in one day "I have visited eight-

een families, and prayed in all so as to be heard."

As a Presiding Elder, (he held that difficult office

Another trait in his character may be men-

tioned here. He never sought for honor. He

was strongly urged, at two different times, to ac-

cept the superintendency of the church, by Bishop

Asbury, and many of the preachers, who assured

he would accept the office, but he refused.

charitable toward all.

him that his nomination would be successful, if

In his letters, however short, or if on business,

instead of remaining at home his usual time,

The night before his departure he seemed un-

re, during fifty-seven years of toil.

ma's toil. This seemed so remarkable, as ap-

se had ever heard before, that she mentioned it

number of times, during his absence. When

was seen sitting by the way side, resting, and yet

named under such circumstances, he replied

h," and then it was his " time to come home."

Sabbath morning came-the last on which he

was to declare the unsearchable riches of Christ,

and found him with a settled fever. But not-

withstanding this, (he had not then consulted a

physician, and thought he might soon be better,)

e bent his trembling steps to the house of God.

he went through with the regular exercises, and

ommenced preaching, but he had spoken but a

lew moments when he fainted and fell, and his

rethren carried him from the church. He took

ome warming medicine, and seemed revived,

lough the flush was still on his cheek, and then

isisted upon attempting to preach in the after-

mon, but by the persuasion of some of his friends

He had previously appointed a lecture for the

as church. It was on his way home. He was

sarried there to pass the night, and there preached

s last sermon, and though necessarily extremely

feeble, he preached with his usual fervor and

zeal, from these words: "And the work of

righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of

This course might be thought presumptuous

or the effect of age. It was not so, but perfectly

characteristic, and in keeping with his whole

was a driving storm of sleet and rain, and he

had a ride on horseback of eighteen miles. As

he came down to go, he fainted and fell, but on

ecovering, he mounted his horse, and went to

never listened to such a sermon.

ening, at a place some two or three miles from

ase came upon him, his zeal did not leave

orching nearer to a complaint than any thing

said he, " the cold winter. I am almost

k between generations past and present.

At times he suffered severely, but most of the gazed upon the venerated patriarch, so near his time he was dealt gently with by the all-wise home, and it left an impression never to be for-Disposer of events. We all felt, that

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate Is privileged beyond the common walk Of virtuous life, quite on the verge of heaven."

He was much in prayer-earnest, importunate prayer. From the nature of his complaint, he that earthly genius, with all its triumphs, is utterwas obliged to be gotten up nearly every hour, night and day; and he never did this, without press it; but it is written upon the inner temple breathing out his soul in fervent prayer. How- have mercy, have mercy; take me home to heaven, spent in this manner, unless faintness precluded the possibility. Patience and resignation marked he exclaims, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy serevery hour of his-life; he was pleased and grate-ful for all attention bestowed, and often express-thy salvation." Now, Lord, lettest thou tay seem that the exclaims, "Now, Lord, lettest thou tay seem vant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." ed a fear that it would prove injurious to those who watched with him. He thought lightly of and when he could not speak, pressed the hand the services he had rendered the church, and often expressed a humiliating sense of himself, and rested solely on the merits of Christ. I recollect his repeating with earnestness, one night, corruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away." a passage from the Psalms:—" The days of our To his wife, he said, in broken whispers, "I am years are three score years and ten; and if by happy in the Lord; you are not left as some are is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon Mr. Bemis, watched with him Sabbath night, and As a Presiding Edder, the new that difficult of the said to find we fly away." "I am laboring,"
Active, diligent, having the confidence of the said he, "under a sense of weakness and pain; finding him so weak, he said to him, with much semotion, "Father, we fear you cannot live till preachers, and always guarding their interests, sorrowing that I have ever done any thing contrary to the mind of my Maker." He then paused a moment, and added an expression of "then less of the church.

the night, would be break forth, and shout the praises of God. Glory! glory! glory! would sometimes be the leave glory! glory! would sometimes be the language, or, "Heaven, sweet hung over our dwelling, and we dreaded every heaven, I want to go to heaven." Such was his extreme weakness, that we feared to converse Sabbath and Monday, he remained in the same with him much on religious subjects, as the least happy frame of mind, lying in one position, as he always had a word of exhortation. In the excitement completely exhausted him, so that for such was his weakness and liability to faint, that last which he wrote to Mrs. Pickering, he says, hours after he scarcely spoke, and nothing excit"I think much of you and the family. Let us ed him more than this. One night, when Rev. was the devoted to God, for J. B. Holman was watching with him, and he evening there was no particular change, except In fine, he was a METHODIST. He minded all Glory! Glory! Glory! Glory!

while he was a Methodist, he was no bigot, but entered upon his duties with his accustomed he desired to get well, he replied, "God's will but the expression of his countenance beamed zeal, or with greater diligence, if possible. He be done. I had rather die than sin." His meanvisited from house to house, was successful in was, that he wished to have no will of his Two kind and careful watchers had been pro settling difficulties of long standing, and had made own, and sooner than have the least desire con-The gentleman with whom he boarded was was the doctrine he had preached and practised, trary to the will of God, he had rather die. It taken sick of typhus fever, and as he was a prom- and he found it not only good to live by, but good not leave him, and I remained all night in the neat and valuable member, he felt an intense in- to die by. On this point he expressed himself st for his recovery. Such was his anxiety, very fully. "I desire," said he to Mrs. Pickering, "a pure heart. Blessed are the pure in Monday to Saturday, he returned on Wed- heart, for they shall see God." And he rejoiced in the soul-cheering thought, that he possessed the wished for treasure through the blood of Christ. There was no doubt on this point in his dly depressed, and made a remark, as he sat a thoughtful mood, such as he had never made | mind; it was clear as the sun at noon-day. remarked at one time, "I have no doubt with regard to my acceptance; all will be well;" and wo miles from my church; I dread the cold then inquired if his wife, whom he was address-Mrs. Pickering inquired if he could ing, had any with regard to him. "No!" she ot ride. He replied, he supposed he could, part replied, "never for a moment." A blessed testhe time. Little did he think how safe he timony from a dying man of God's willingness be from the wintry storm and an itine-

to save to the uttermost. There were many thrilling scenes-scenes never to be forgotten-that transpired in his sick room, when he met those with whom he had labored in the vineyard of his Master. His meeting with that company of preachers who came to ain; but as he went from house to house, he paper. None will ever forget his emotion, and earnestness of manner, as he cried, Holiness ! holiclining to ride. When asked why he reness! holiness! holiness! or expressed his high regard for them as ambassaders of Christ. at he "hoped to be able to get through the Sab-

When Father Taylor came to his bedside, some days after, he grasped both his hands firmly as in the strength of youth, pressed them to his heart, while the tears, in big drops, rolled down the cheeks of both. Neither could speak until Father Taylor exclaimed, My Father! My Father! and after a moment he spoke in nearly well passed their lips, and they parted, to meet no ment of clay. It seemed, as Mrs Pickering pasmore on earth.

To the preachers he left his last request. I was going to the city a short time before he ceased to talk; he called me to his bedside, and said, with emphasis, " Tell the preachers, from me, to live holy, preach Christ, and meet me in heaven.' To Mrs. Pickering, he said, "If I die, tell the preachers, tell the Conference, to preach holiness,

as my dying admonition.

For all who came to his bedside, he had a word of exhortation when he could speak; and when speech failed him, the pressure of the hand, and the gushing tear, spoke most eloquently the in Waltham by a large assembly from the city emotions of the heart. He was deeply interest- and adjacent towns, considering the state of the ed for the whole church; not simply New Eng- weather, which was very unpleasant. Bro. Steighteousness, quietness and assurance for ever." land, but the great body of the church of his vens, editor of the Herald, delivered an appropri he man in whose house he preached said he choice. He never lost his affection for the Bal- ate discourse, founded upon John 21: 19 timore Conference; but a few days before his Messrs. A. D. Merrill, Peirce, Kibby and Adams

His physician said to him one morning, "Fath- In whatever light we view him, he was re

gotten. It reminded me more of the countenance of the figure personifying the Church, in Annelli's celebrated painting, than any thing earthly I have ever seen. But this was life, stern reality, and there are expressions, so much like heaven,

ly incompetent to portray. Words cannot exof many hearts. Before he had prayed, "Lord, sweet heaven!" Now he sees the "chariot of Israel, and horsemen thereof descending," and

He recognized all who came to his bedside while emotion was visibly manifested. He seem. ed to have an unclouded view of his place of rest. and an earnest of that "inheritance which is inreason of strength they be four score years, yet you have a good God to go to." His son-in-law, "then I'm almost home. Glory! Glory! Glory! Frequently, in the otherwise silent hours of Glory!" And he said also to him, "My affairs,

he points in Discipline, great and small; and while he was a Methodist, he was no bigot, but charitable toward all.

His last station was North Reading, where he attend upon his duties with his accustomed.

Glory! Glory! Glory! Glory! Glory! moment, in prayer; they each imprinted a kiss upon his pale brow, already damp with the moistings, and honor, and glory, and power be unto the say farewell, but refused to perform their office; hat the expression of his counterword.

His last station was North Reading, where he attend upon his duties with his accustomed.

His has learned the expression of his counterword. with the same angelic beauty, and glowed with

vided, who had been much with him; but though I had just risen from a bed of sickness, I could room; I frequently (as did the watchers also) passed to his bedside. The monster was evidently doing his work, coming nearer and nearer the seat of life. His pulse could scarcely be felt; a flutter, and that was all, accompanied with that restlessness that often precedes death.

About half past twelve, I went to his hedside and asked him if he knew me, he replied in the negative by slightly turning his head. I gave him my name, and he immediately grasped my hands and pressed them to his bosom, and tried to shout, as nearly as I could distinguish, Glory Glory! At this time I called some of the friends but as no particular change had taken place, such was the state of their health, that they retired.

About half past five o'clock, I made preparations to rest for an hour, but with the express injunction that I should be called, if there appeared the leas tchange for the worse. Before leaving, I went to his bedside for the last time; the his bedside, has already been noticed in this of death seemed to be gathering upon the eye, blood had already settled under his nails, the film but the unusual heat attending these symptoms. deceived me, and I thought he might survive some hours; he pressed my hand as firmly and cordially as usual; I placed my ear to his lips, but could only hear the word Glory-the last he spoke on earth. Fifteen or twenty minutes after I left the room, his son-in-law entered, but he had ceased to breathe; and so peacefully, so calmly that he looked as if in a sweet sleep. not for hours realize that the spirit was gone, such was the impress it had left on the tene sionately exclaimed, as though " he must sp Those lips had never refused their office before

but now, alas! they were hushed in death! His prayer was answered, which he had s often put up in his fervent manner, "Lord be with us in the struggles of death," and he was at rest. " Sure the last end

Of the good man is peace !- how calm his exit!

Night dews fall not more gently on the ground,

Nor weary, worn-out winds expire so soft.' The funeral services were attended at the church death, when told of the revival there, he said, assisted in the services. He was followed to the "Yes, O yes! the Gospel is preached in its pu- family burial place by most of his ministering rity there. There is pure old fashioned Meth- brethren and many friends, who wept most of all that they should " see his face no more."

ointment at Lynn, but was quite sick. There er, I fear you will not live to see another Subbath markable, whether as a Christian, a minister of on earth." "Glory to God," was the promt Christ, or as a man. Truly might it be said, on reply. But we might enumerate many, very that long to be remembered morning, "Know ye many such scenes, if time or space would permit. not that there is a prince and a great man fallen His mind, during most of the time, was perfectly clear, perfectly himself, until about a fortinght before his death. Then, for some eight or nine days, he was occasionally wandering for a few moments at a time. When in this state, he was always laboring for the church, in imagination perhaps in some of his eld approximately. tion, perhaps, in some of his old appointments.— more of wars," dissentions, secessions, the love No word was uttered but was perfectly proper of many "waxed cold," friends of the common

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1847.

ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

On his arrival at Waltham, he consulted a physician, Dr. Kittredge, his son-in-law, who told him he had a stelled tybus fever, and took him home in his head. It was my privilege to go home with him from Boston, where I accidentally heard of his illness, and to watch with him a great part of the time, night and day, during his sickness.

"But for the busy wheels of life to stand stiff."

"But for the busy wheels of life to stand stiff."

None, who saw him, will ever forget the expension of his innocentiation, his family perhaps were more sanguing than they otherwise would have been. His feelings at this time a cannot be better described than by using his own and anothe better described than by using his own and must judge the good Lord will make it short work, one way or the other."

It seemed as though the very angels of purity were looking out of the windows of the soul; a min his hand. He will do right; he cannot err." His language to me was, "I hope the good Lord will make it short work, one way or the other."

It seemed as though the very angels of purity were looking out of the windows of the soul; as and his farty power of concentrating all interpretations and prepared the cover the spiritual, and the fluttening spirit, purity of the corner of the cover the spiritual, and the fluttening spirit, purity of the corner of the cover him, marked out his source, and described the cover the spiritual, and the fluttening spirit, purity of the corner of the cover him, marked out his source, and described the cover the other."

It seemed as though the very angels of purity were looking out of the windows of the soul; as his judgment been the best studed to the way and wants of the people, he would have any or the other."

It seemed as though the very angels of purity were looking out of the windows of the soul; as his judgment been the set studed to the way and wants of the people, he would have any or the contribution, and the public acts and the more of the public acts and the more of the public acts and the publi

ry, intimately,) in his eloquent speech at the fu. shown clearly. neral services, "I can say nothing against him, be- It is not now to be decided, whether the intro ty, truthfulness and devotion.

time, gone as it were from the pulpit, the place erwise. he loved so well, gone without any, comparative. Many are desirous to have published the proin almost every village of his adopted New Eng. ren." and, a church of 70,000 members, and more than

half a century, gleaming brighter and brighter five dissenting votes out of five hundred. rant Methodist preacher in the world, leaving a train of living light along his whole pathway.

He has fallen surrounded by friends to watch his dying bed. The wife of his youth stood there, to soothe and comfort, his children pressed around him to minister to his wants, and receive his dying counsels.

He has fallen but to rise. "If a man die shall he live again?" and inspiration, with a thousand voices, answers, Yes. On earth he could say with watch and pray, and live devoted to God, for meet our great Judge.

In the first, and pray had live devoted to God, for meet our great Judge.

In fine, he was a Methodist. He minded all

J. B. Holman was watching with him, and he was safering much from restlessness and pain, and pray for each other, morning, noon, terest, and never left the houses of his children without praying with and for them particularly.

J. B. Holman was watching with him, and he was safering much from restlessness and pain, and he grew weaker, and respiration became more difficult. About 10 o'clock the family took leave for the night, and, as it proved, for ever on earth. This arrangement was necessary, is most of him for the night, and, as it proved, for ever on earth. This arrangement was necessary, is most of the family had been sick of fever. On honday evening there was no particular change, except he grew weaker, and respiration became more difficult. About 10 o'clock the family took leave for the night, and, as it proved, for ever on earth. This arrangement was necessary, is not the night, and, as it proved, for ever on earth. This arrangement was necessary, is not of him for the night, and, as it proved, for ever on earth. This arrangement was necessary, is not of him for the night, and, as it proved, for ever on earth. This arrangement was necessary, is not fine proved in the deepest in the great proved in the proved of the proved in the lions of hearts to thrill with joy, "come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." True we shall see that venerable form, those silver locks on earth no more, his seat in the counsels of the church shall be vacant, and his voice shall echo in our pulpits not again, but he lives-lives in the paradise of God-lives with angels-with those who "fought with him the good fight" on earth, and waits to welcome the ascending Israel of God to " everlasting habitations."

May his mantle fall on the Elishas of our Israel, and, while the church mourn his departure. let them not forget her, his cherished companion for more than half a century. Cords that have been strengthening for such a length of time are hard to be broken, and when sundered by death. cause the heart to bleed at every pore. May He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." be the widow's God and guide, and a Father to

GEO. W. FROST. Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 1817.

P. S. There are many other facts and incidents which might be stated, but cannot, for want of room, in a sketch of this kind. Should the expectations of friends be realized, the facts, together with many other incidents, will be put in a more permanent form. G. W. F.

For the Herald and Journal.

### EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Mr. Editor,-Br. Livesey has laid me under special obligations, by "showing me respect enough" to notice my humble article on the late. Because heaven is a place of rest, it does no is confirmed by his very able "Reply."

me that the whole question, including what the tire; there will be neither flesh nor blood for them Alliance did, and what it wishes us to do, with to tire; and emancipated from these, the soul in its legitimate bearings, should be thoroughly heaven, like the soul on earth, could it be thus canvassed and understood by our ministers and set free, will exercise its highest powers, untiring people, especially before we are called upon, at and untired. Nor is this all. Heaven is a state the session of the Conferences, to sanction the of active beneficence. There all are employed whole by our votes. Then we can act deliber- in doing good. They who tasted beneficence as ately, and with reason; otherwise, we must act a luxury on earth, shall banquet on it in heaven in the dark, as may have been too often the case. for ever. All shall do good; from the highest Br. L. says I am "entirely at fault on the sub- seraph that bends before the throne, to the last ject," and yet, a little after, I "judge rightly in soul saved, as by fire. No sooner do saved thinking," etc. I cannot believe he intends me spirits breath the atmosphere of heaven, than they injustice. He informs us, that "a practical ba fly off on errands of love—"ministering angels" sis was deemed impracticable," because "it in- to all who need their ministering offices. How volved a sort of inquisitorial tribunal for the in- sublimely did Dr. Beecher discourse on this vestigation of individual character." But did theme to his pupils. Hear him :they not actually institute "a sort of inquisitorial "Excepting freedom from sin, intense, vigorous

passed through fifty-seven years of public and not the nature of the case in the least. It is the ministerial life, had the care of so many churches, assisted in stationing so many preachers, and by "vote," that does and must determine in the when the ordeal has come every year in the examination of character, has passed unscathed? Br. L.'s own statement, they did "vote" to ex-For this long term of years in answer to the usu- clude slaveholders, except such as were slaveal inquiry, it was replied in every instance "noth-holders against their will and interest. Aftering against George Pickering." No shade, no stain, not the shadow of suspicion resting upon cles of the basis were substituted, which, so far his spotless reputation. Said the venerable Kibby, as I can see, leaves the door wide open for slave-(who had known him for more than half a centu- holders indiscriminately. If it is not so, let it be

couse I know nothing," and thousands who knew duction of the slavery question was proper or not. him would reiterate the expression. As a hus- Since it was introduced, was justice done it?band, a father, a citizen, he was a pattern of pie- Indeed, Br. L. admits that "justice was not done it by the convention." I admire his ingenuous-But he has gone to his rest, and in the best ness. No good anti-slavery man could say oth-

ly, of the infirmities of age, gone amid the bene. test "forwarded" by Br. L. We have heard dictions of thousands whom he had been instru- bad reports of it, but have not seen it, and shall. mental in saving, and hundreds of thousands who therefore, suspend all judgment until we have, it will mourn his departure. Gone when his be- having long been a sacred principle with us " to loved Methodism has a spire pointing heavenward receive with caution evil reports against breth-

Allow me to add, it is a matter of sincere 600 heralds of salvation.

He has fallen nobly, at his post, with his armor tion of the Evangelical Alliance, the vote excongratulation that at the British district organizaburnished with the constant wear of more than cluding slaveholders was nearly unanimous; only from the first pulpit he entered, until he fell in his Muster's work, as the oldest effective itine. follow their godly example.

Claremont, N. H., Jan. 25.

## BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Black shadows fall From the lindens tall That lift aloft their massive wall Against the Southern sky,

Xid from the realms

The fields that round us lie. But the night is fair, And every where A warm, soft vapor fills the air, And distant sounds seem near

Of the star-lit night, Swift birds of passage wing their flight Through the dewy atmosphere.

Of their pinions fleet As from the land of snow and sleet They seek a Southern sea.

Of their voices high, Fall dreamingly through the sky, But their forms I cannot see.

Those sounds that flow In murmurs of delight and wo Come not from wings of birds !

They are the throngs Of the poet's songs, Murmurs of pleasures, and pains and wrongs, The sound of winged words.

Of souls, that high On toiling, beating pinions fly, Seeking a warmer clime.

From their distant flight. Through the realms of light, It falls into our world of night, With the murmuring sound of rhyme

For the Herald and Journal.

# ACTIVITY IN HEAVEN.

London Convention, and I sincerely thank him follow that it is a place of idle inactivity. Like for his kind effort "to relieve my mind," though, the Sabbath, which is its type, it will be a state of I am sorry to say, so far from being relieved, it such rest as is consistent with active worship .-I do not wish to continue this subject merely for the sake of continuing it; but it appears to see of those who are admitted there, will not The activity of heaven will be tireless and un-

tribunal for the investigation of individual" faith? antiring action, is the mind's highest pleasure.—
—and such a tribunal as excludes, absolutely excludes, great numbers of confessedly pions Christians? That branch of the catholic church called Quakers are quite shut out. Though they may be as great and good men as were William Penn, George Fox, John Locke, and many others, the door is shut in their faces.

Br. L. remarks, that "a union which should have truth for its foundation, love," etc., "could not overlook or lightly esteem the benevolent en-

of God? Are Peter, and Cyprian, and Luther, and Edwards, idling away eternity in mere pealm singing? Henven is a place of activity, of noverturing thought. David and Isaiah will sweep noble and lefty strains in eternity, and the minds of saints, uncloged by cumbersome clay, for ever feast on a banquet of thought—rich, glorious thought. Young gentlemen, press on—you will never get through. An eternity of untiring activity is before you, and the universe of thought your field."

J. T. P.

#### TWO KINDS OF PRAYER.

When Luther first set himself against the torrent When Luther first set himself against the terrent of idolatry and corruption, in the year 1517, assuming a task, to human view, as hopeless as for a man to set his shoulder to a mountain to remove it, he communicated his designs to a wise and prudent friend, who had as deep a sense of Romish corruptions as he. But that friend advised him to abandon his design, and retire to his cell and provided him to abandon his design, and retire to his cell and provided him pray in a state of despuir, unbelief, and maction. But Luther more effectually prayed, Lord have mercy on us !—when, believing the promises of God, he put forth efforts corresponding with of God, he put forth efforts corresponding with his prayers. The one prayed and did nothing because he believed that God could, or would do nothing. The other acted and prayed, and in faith took hold of God's strength, and the work was done. He put his shoulder to the mountain, yea, to the seven hills on which Anti-christ had laid his throne; and weak as he was, yet in God's strength he made the mountains tremble; shook the foundations of the throne of the Beast, and gave him a deadly wound, from which he never has, and never will recover. When we pray that prayer, Lord have mercy on us, we profess to believe, that however desperate our case may be to human view, it is not beyond the power of God, and the very prayer engages us to obedience to the com-

#### ANGELS.

mands of God, while we appeal to his power and

grace.-N. E. Puritan.

Our holy faith tells us that Heaven is peopled with the friends and guardians of man; that Heaven is agitated, if I may so speak, by perpetual sympathy with what is passing here below. The blessed ministers of God are, doubtless, dwelling in secure and unutterable bliss. But the very life of their joy consists in this, that they behold the face of our Father which is in Heaven; and from there the glorious splendor of his countenance is reflected back. So that we may conceive the realms of light to be filled with resemblances, faint and imperfect though they may be, of the supreme and consummate goodness. And hence it is, that those children of light, those images of the Divine love, are incessantly bending forward from their abodes of glory, and turning with watchful looks towards us, who, by our natural birth, are the heirs of sorrow and corruption.-Le Bas.

## DANISH TRADITIONS.

The lower orders of the Danish peasantry atOf the shadowy elms

A tide-like darkness overwhelms

The lower orders of the Danish peasantry atthe but the ebb and flow of the tides, not to the
moon, but to the man in the moon. His only employment, they say, is to pour water from a huge inclined, he stops to rest often; and while he is napping, the water returns to its former level, and rises again when he awakes.

Their theory of the formation of the earth is equally curious. They say there was formerly a collossal ship, so large that the commander was obliged to ride about the deck to give his orders; and the sailors who went aloft as boys, came down grey-headed, so long a time had elapsed while they were trimming the sails. On one occasion, when the ship was in great peril, the sailors commenced throwing out ballast, and continued to do so until an island was formed, which increased in size until the present earth was formed.

### THE PRAYING ISLANDERS.

About the time when the gopel won its first converts in Raiatea, one of the South Sea Islands. a cance with four men was upset at sea. Two of them, having embraced Christianity, immediately cried, "Let us pray to Jehovah; for he can save us." "Why did you not pray to him sooner?" replied their pagan comrades, "here we are in the water, and it is useless to pray now." The Christians, however, did cry earnestly to their God, while all four were clinging for life to the broken canoe. In this situation, a shark ruddenly rushed towards them, and seized one of the men. His companions held him fast as long as they could, but the monster prevailed. and dragged the unfortunate, struggling victim away, marking the track with his blood. He was one of the idolaters. After some time, the tide bore the surviving three to the reef, when, just as they were cast upon it, a second shark snatched the other idolater with his jaws, and carried off his prey. The suffering man shrieked for assistance, but the two Christians, struggling amid the breakers, could give him no aid. The remarkable preservation of the praying survivors made a deep impression upon the minds of their countrymen, and powerfully recommended the "God that heareth prayer."—Tyerman and Bennett.

# BRIEF ARTICLES.

The "National Era," the new anti-slavery paper at Washington, says:—
"Brevity is the life of a good newspaper.—

The parting words of a worthy mechanic in Cincinnati were, 'give us short articles.' Correspondents must remember this. We claim the prerogative of writing all the long, dull articles in the paper. Correspondents must be short and spicy. A long communication has not half the chance of publication that a small one has."

The Era manifests editorial wisdom in beginning with such a purpose. Those who conduct a popular weekly newspaper, and those who contribute to its pages, are in danger of forgetting the above. Such a periodical is not a Review, nor Magazine, nor repository for long articles, of even rare merit. Those who write, whether editors or correspondents, will be wise to bear this in remembrance. Let it not be understood that the religious journal is not to contain weighty and valuable matter. This it must contain. let it be matter of rich, condensed, pithy variety. Such, to our mind, is the model of a good paper, and our purpose is in conformity with it. hope to receive the assistance of all our friends in the work of making the Reflector just what it should be.—Boston Reflector.

### THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION. REPLY TO REV. C. ADAMS.

Mr. Editor;—My grateful acknowledgments are due to yourself, for allowing my article on Theological Education a place in the Herald; and for calling the attention of your readers to it in your short editorial; and also to Br. C. Adams, for his kind efforts to set me right wherein I may have erred. If it is true, as Br. A. asserts, and I do not doubt it is, "that to this day it must be written, a mouraful anathy arrayile. to this day it must be written, a mournful apathy prevails among many of our people, touching this subject," it is high time it was fully discussed, and surely no man is better qualified to do justice to the subject than our excellent Br. C. Ad-

Whether all the warmth he manifests in his reply is called for, others are better prepared to judge than I am. We are very cool, in these parts; but perhaps this difference may be accounted for by the fact that we inhabit a latitude considerably farther North. It would be difficult, in these Siberian regions, where the mercury drops down some 25 degrees below zero twice a day, to get ourselves into much of a foam, if we were disposed to.

sposed to.

All Br. A.'s corrections are founded on my single remark that "I consider the discussion of this question proper at any time, and especially so at the present, from the fact that there is no school in existence among us, established for this purpose."

Br. Adams speaks of this as the basis of my article. But I did Br. Adams and the motinteed it as such, and I do not believe any other reader of the Herald viewed it in that light. It was only a simple fact, in cidentally alluded to in my introduction. I say a fact, for then supposed it was nothing but the truth, and I suppose s now. This Br. A. virtually admits, by referring to the property of the trustees to fix on a location for the school, the first next the school, the first next the school of the trustees to fix on a location for the school, the first next the school of the school of the school. as of the trustees to fix on a location for the trustees to fix on a location for the trustees to fix of next February, and by presenting such an array of prospects as leads him to think that I "certainly did see at least the germ of a Theological Seminary." How, then, was I surterm of a Theological Seminary." How, then, was I sur brised to see the following statement, coming, as it does, from this clear sighted brother, in his very attempt to correct another. er: "The institution is in existence, and almost every thin in readiness to rally the students!" What! "the institution is in existence," What! "the institution is in existence," and yet its location is to be determined, an perhaps buildings erected, after the next month arrives! there is such an institution on the face of the American continual. ent, or nearer to it than in his own imagination, will Br. Ad-ms have the goodness to tell us where it is? I shall wait for

ams have the goodness to tell us where it is I amail was his answer with considerable interest.

The burden of his complaint seems to be, that I was not sufficiently explicit. He says, "I put it to my brother, if a man to whom the history of New England Methodism, for the last ten years, were an entire blank, would dream, from his last ten years, were an entire blank, would was an interest to set such an ignoramus to last ten years, were an entire blank, woold used, in the communication, of any such effort 1.2 To this I would say, that it was no part of my purpose to set such an ignoramus to dreaming; neither do I suppose that such an individual will ever read my piece. Still, if such a strange thing should happen, it seems to me that the person referred to could not be very smart at dreaming, if he did not at least suspect that such an institution was in contemplation, for I distinctly stated my objections to an "attempt to establish and endow an institution with five or six Professors, as we are urged to do, by pledging ourselves for large sums on the behalf of our people." I also stated, in the same article, (for I have written only one,) that "I am informed that it has been eloquently urged by distinguished men, in pleading before some of the Conferone,) that "I am informed that it has been eloquently urgo by distinguished men, in pleading before some of the Confe ences, that there should be two sets of Professors—one for ences, that there should be two sets of Professors—one for those students who have been to college, and another for those who have not." Now, Mr. Editor, I confess that I am not ac-quainted with the rules of dreaming, but I should suppose any one might have understood the matter quite distinctly, unless

was dreaming.

I did not profess to give a very full view of the matter either prospectively or retrospectively. But Br. A. has abund antly supplied my lack of service in reference to the future that is, he has told us what he thinks will take place here after; but he is sadly deficient in historical facts. Why die he not, while his hand was in, state that a few years since as effort was made to establish a general institution for all New England—that a committee was appointed, by the different Conferences, to fix on a location, and that the said Committee met, and did actually locate it at Newbury, by an almost unanimous vote, (an advance of one step farther than has been taken gince,) but that the brethren of his present leasting means the ince.) but that the brethren of his present location were di since,) but that the brethren of his present location were displeased with their decision, and frustrated the whole plan.—
"Now, all these are facts, and all these have passed before the eye of Br. A.," to use his own language. Why, then, does he blame me for believing, as I certainly do, that if the next location should not suit these brethren, they will play the same game over again? I was grieved at the dictatorial, not to say domineering spirit which these brethren then manifested on this subject, and I am sorry for so much evidence that it has been retained down to the date of Br. Adams' letter. These brethren are proposable for their charity, their condevengengen, their retained down to the date of Br. Adama letter. I here oretiren are proverbial for their charity, their condescension, their benevolence, and, indeed, almost every other excellency, on other subjects, but their temper on this has quite surprised me, and I fear, that in consequence of this, if nothing else, their enterprise will prove a failure, if not something worse.

Br. Adams says again, "Now I must not say it of Br. A., but knowing, as I do, and as he does, the facts that have been received that is, what has been done, and it is exceeted will

specified, [that is, what has been done, and it is expected will be done,] were I to have written what he has written as the be done,] were I to have written what he has written as the starting point of his theme, I know not how I could ever again hold up my head among my brethren." Well, Mr. Editor, after looking this matter all over, I am free to confess that it is among my smallest errors; that I am guilty of far greater wrongs almost every day I live.

Finally, should my feeble efforts have any influence to pre-

vent the establishment of an institution upon a false capita which would be followed by "a splendid failure," after a fe e brethren concerned in it, and conse-of our beloved Methodism, I shall be toward me, and all the rebukes which Br. Adams or

others may have the kindness to administr Yours, in Christian love, J. Springfield, Vt., Jan. 29. J. C. ASPENWALL.

For the Herald and Journal.

#### REV. P. CRANDALL'S QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Mr. Editor,—Rev. P. Crandall has published certain questions in the Herald for me to answer, respecting the "Christian Alliance," (I suppose he means the Evangelical Alliance,) to which I cheerfully respond. (Query. Does Br. Crandall know that there is in this country a "Christian Alliance," entirely distinct and differing, both in character and design, from the Evangelical Alliance organized in London?) It is improper to ask for more light, while refusing to improve what we have, or to demand further evidence, or additional facts, while those we have are unattended to. If Br. Crandall had duly examined the doings of the Alliance in London, he would not have published such very singular questions.

Having, as he intimates, had a long conversation with me

would not have published such very singular questions.

Having, as he intimates, had a long conversation with me on the subject, one of two things is certain—either I must be very inapt to teach and explain, or Br. Crandall dull to apprehend and learn, in the matter. Nought discouraged, I will try again, and as far as I may be able, answer his questions. He asks,

First. Was it not the expectation and design of the English brethres, before the Convention met, that slaveholders about

First. Was it not the expectation and design of the English brethren, before the Convention met, that slaveholders should be specifically excluded from the Alliance?

Ans. When the meeting held in Liverpool agreed to call such a Conference as met in August, and to whose invitation we responded, there is no reason to think they had any intention or design on the subject. The thing is not named, in any form. If they had such design, they must have intended to deceive and insult us—too base a motive to impute to them. Slavery was an afterthought, perhaps suggested by Thompson, Douglass & Co., and not acted upon till the 31st of March following. The aggregate committee in the matter not only transcended the authority given them by the Liverpool Conference. lowing. The aggregate committee in the matter not only transcended the authority given them by the Liverpool Conference, but contravened its action, by altering the conditions of invitation and membership. There were some who designed such an exclusion, but they were by no means unanimous.

Ques. Second. Did not the influence of the American delegation prevent that design from being carried into effect, in the adoption of the basis?

Ans. The basis of the union is purely doctrinal, and has no the most remote allusion to, or connection with, slavery; was ever intended to have. And instead of our defeating design, Br. Crandall should have known that no slaveho was or is a member, nor ever can be, without the consent all the branches of the Alliance, or vote of a general confe

ence.

Ques. Third. Is it at all probable that the same delegate will adopt a basis for the American branch that will exclud

slaveholders?

Ans. Not in the least probable. It should have been understood by Br. Crandall and others, that the basis of union we settled in London, and we have no power to add to or tak from any of its articles. I hope we shall know how to be

ell enough alone.

Ques. Fourth. If the American Branch does not adopt

specific practical basis, can they exclude slaveholders from participating in the Alliance?

Ans. The American, and all other Branches, have authority And. The American, and an own brancher, nave autors to regulate the condition and terms of their own membership And what we can do, or what we shall do, will be bette known by and by. I expect we shall try to do right.

Ques. Fifth. Can there be a basis adopted by which a practical distinction can be made between sinful and sinless slave.

holding 1

Ans. This is a queer question, when placed by the side of recent communication from Br. Crandall, in which he labor hard to prove that there is no such thing as sintess slaveholding, but that it is sinful under all circumstances. It appears I am glad he is now able to see the distinction and admit it.—
I hope he will not rob me of the pleasure this confession gives
me, by "backing out." from it. Things so different as sinful
and sinless slaveholding, we hope to find among us wisdom sufficiant to regulate the terms of membership, so as to exclude
the vile, and save the precious.

Ques. Sirkh. Should the American Branch admit slaveholders, and especially those of the sinful character, would the English branch fellowship them?

As: "Should the American Should the Should the American Should the Shoul

fellowship them 1 s is another queer question. "Should the Ameria admit wicked slaveholders?" &c. What Br. C admit wicked slaveholders?" &c. What Br. C American delegation, or expects from them, is thinks of the American delegation, or expects from them, is not so clear, from this question. Should they admit blacklegs and horse thieves, &c.—why, what then? Why, they would be as bad as they have been represented by some of their enemies. As I do not possess the attribute of knowing future events, or the gist of prophecy, I cannot answer what the English branch will do, but taking the Yankee privilege of guessing. I guess they would not fellowship us. Nor should we deserve a hetter fate.

Ques. Seventh. If the different Branches do not fellowship each other, what will become of the Alliance?

Ques. Seventh. If the different Branches do not fellowship each other, what will become of the Alliance?

Ans. The Alliance would exist just as it was organized in London, and still remains, consisting of all those who attended the Conference, and all who were eligible to attend, and retain their membership. Should the Branches refuse their consent to any addition to the membership, and no more meet in general Conference where new members could be admitted, and all the presentmembers should die off—what would become of the Alliance? Why, then it would be DEAD, and we would say of it, "Requisecut in pace!" Such apprehensions,

er, do not indulge. Doubtful as are our prospects its, we have hope of living to see another Confer-Alliance, the nutual recognition of the Branches, re extension of Christian union in Protestant Chris-

As we meet in New York, next week, for the purpor organizing the American Branch, I hope the church will a organizing the American Branch, I hope the Control in prayer for our success in the great enterprise, and that is will be, by the blessing of God, brought to a happy issue.

W. LIVESET.

# HERALD AND JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1847.

#### JESSE LEE IN NEW ENGLAND.

Lee at Lynn-At Boston-Trials-Formation of the first Methodis Society at Lynn-Erection of the first Chapel-Lee returns to th Conference at New York-Results-Increase of Circuits and Mem

In our last, we followed Mr. Lee to Lynn. The next day the news of his arrival was spread through the village, and in the evening he preached at Mr. Johnson's use, the first sermon ever delivered by a Methodist preacher in Lynn. His text was: "For God sent not his son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world, through him, might be saved." "I had," he says, "a tifying spectacle of a sacrifice of this great interest good many hearers, and great freedom in preaching. I through fickleness, selfishness, or indifference !bore a public testimony against unconditional election and The Conferences engaged in the measure have reprobation, and maintained that Christ died for all men, pledged themselves, substantially, to the conditions without respect to persons. I felt much of the power and estly begged the people to turn from their sins, and come to Christ. The hearers were very attentive, and a few of them seemed to be somewhat affected. Bless the Lord, O my soul," be adds, " for bringing m among this people."

" Monday, 20. I spent the day at Mr. Johnson's, and the evening rode to Mr. Lye's, at Wood-End, about one mile and at dark I preached on Gal. 6: 7. The house was wel filled with people; a considerable number of aged persons were present, and several of the Quakers were there. I felt a great enlargement of heart, and much of the divine presence, whilst I was warning the people not to be deceived. The presence be greatly lifted up with love and thankfulness. O that God ry, he should never be forgotten. His life was, and may continue these serious impressions on their minds, till they are brought to the knowledge of God. I have not met with a company of people for a long time that had so much the apearance of a Methodist congregation as this."

and directing them to reflect longer on their proposition, he ant labors, steadily pursued through a protracted returned again to Boston, determined not to abandon it witho his other vexations, but he was not to be discouraged.

ppeared as dark as when I left it, respecting my preaching. the church. The church has a right to expect such had to get a new boarding place. When I settled my past a book; yea, I am quite sure she does expect it. A boarding, I had two shillings and a penny left, which was all mere obituary will not suffice. I sincerely hope we that I had. Some days before, I felt concerned about my shall be thus favored, without needless delay. Let purse, not knowing that there was enough in it to discharge the work be worthy of the man, and of the cause to the debt due for my board. I was unwilling to let the peo-ple know that my money was just gone, for fear they should which he gave his life. I perceive that our editor think it was money only that I was after. But I soon felt has a high regard for our veteran fathers, and that he confidence in God, that he would provide for me, though I is very successful in searching out and communiknew not how. However, a man in Lynn offered to buy a cating interesting facts of earlier times; and I am Magazine that I had for my own use. I very willingly parted inclined to think he is the man for this work. I hope with it, and by that means was enabled to discharge the debt. that he will be induced to take hold of it. And if I can always have two shillings by me, beside paying all I owe, I think I shall be satisfied.

Such discouragements would have been insupportable to any ordinary man, but, though among strangers, repulsed on every hand, reduced to but two shillings, he could not be driven from the city. "He lingered," says his biographer, "until he pare such a biography, if the materials will suffice. bore his testimony for Jesus. His preaching was not in vain We have fears whether data enough can be gatherin the Lord. Some were touched under the word, and brought ed; still the memory of the good Pickering should to feel the force of divine truth. And let the Methodists of have some more permanent record than newspaper Boston, who now enjoy such distinguished privileges, recollect notices. If a biography cannot be prepared, at least

The remainder of this year, and the year following, until est and profit to the church. the latter part of the Month of May, his labors were principally in the following places, viz: Boston, Lynn, Marblehead, Danvers, Manchester, Beverly, Cape Ann Harbor, Ipswich,

On the 20th February, 1791, he formed the first Methodist society of Massachusetts, in Lynn. It consisted of eight persons.\* On the 27th of the same month, it amounted to twenty-nine members, and in the ensuing month of May more than seventy persons took certificates of their attendar his ministry—a measure rendered necessary by the laws of that day, in order to secure them from taxation for the suppor of the clergy of the "standing order." On the 14th of June, they began the erection of the first Methodist church in Massetts. It was raised on the 21st of the same month, and dedicated on the 26th. They entered it for public worship in less than two weeks from the day on which its foundations

frame building.

Lynn now became his head quarters, until his departure to the next Conference at New York. His excursions from it were, however, incessant, and in all directions. He kept a steady eye on Boston. "On Monday, 18th of April," he says, " I rode to Boston, and at night, in a private house at the north end, I preached on 1 Cor., 15:33. I had more hearers than I

believe the word reached some of their hearts. "Tuesday, 19th. I tarried in town, and at night, at the same place, I preached on Gal. 3:9: 'The just shall live by faith.' We had much of the divine presence among us. I feld much inward peace, and increase of faith. The people were way is a noble, whole souled man, "full of more affected than they have generally been in this house; they expressed a greater regard for me, and appeared to be more the Methodists; but let the Lord work by whom he will."

The hope was no illusion; but the time was not yet. On Monday, the 9th of May, he took his leave of Lynn for obtained certificates, to show that they attended public worship with the Methodists, and contributed to the support of

ference at New York." place to the indomitable evangelist-one which, however de His colleagues, in the west of New England, had been cheered England names. The returns of members in society, on these

: Kingston, which is included in Mr. Lee's district, in the Minu this year, and would appear, therefore, a seventh, was in Upper Car

breadth.

clesiastical geography then, as now, disclaimed all regard to the civil a restoration to the full possession and enjoyment of divisions of the land, and is, therefore, involved in confusion.

"RAGGED SCHOOLS."-These schools are doing much good among the poor of London. We have received an interesting report on the establishment can obtain,) I should think there was no more, if as of similar institutions in Philadelphia.

### THE SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS.

So far as we can learn, several generous offer of location for the proposed theological school, will be presented for the choice of the trustees at their meeting next week. A choice, central, convenien and liberal, will be possible. In fine, after prolonged labors, the friends of this truly noble measure will be able to locate and maintain it efficiently, if with the blessing of God, but two conditions ar granted: first, that we abandon, at once, that disastrous policy-the great calamity of our church generally, viz.: the obstinate persistence of local or minority parties against the general opinion;-par ties which, because they cannot carry their own contracted purposes, ruinously determine that none other shall be carried. The second condition is that the institution be placed in the list of our regular collections, and an average of three or four dollars be contributed for its current support, by each of our appointments. The Wesleyans support theirs entirely by collections, their great centenary appropriations being used for buildings alone; but the are to be given us. Methodists of New England you are now placed before the eyes of the whole community, in a position where you can have this and contribute the pittance of three or four dollars per annum, from each of your churches. Will you do it, or will you present to the community the mormentioned; if we individually regard the pledge, we and our children will witness the blessings of this long hoped for institution.

### MEMOIR OF REV. GEORGE PICKERING

Br. Stevens,-I wish to inquire, if the Methodist Episcopal Church is to be edified with a well prepared memoir of this departed patriarch? A laborious, successful itinerant, for more than half a centuis, the property of the church. His noble deeds, and his excellent example, should be perpetuated.

Father Pickering was a remarkable man, and an eminent minister. His sound sense, his great prac-His friends at Lynn wished to form a Methodist society immediately, but leaving with them copies of the General Rules, his dauntless courage, his methodical life, his abundout a further struggle. Pecuniary embarrassments were added and useful life, long made him a man to be admired and loved. A well written life of George Pickering "When I arrived in Boston," he remarks, "every thing could not fail to be highly acceptable and useful

In reference to the suggestion of our correspond ent, we would say that Br. G. F. Frost proposes to pre-Boston, who now enjoy such distinguished privineges, reconcern that they are indebted, under the blessing of God, to the indefatigable perseverance of Jesse Lee, amidst neglect and insults, and co-laborers, might make a volume of great inter-

### CORRESPONDENCE

### LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Experience Meeting-Holiness-Its necessity among us.

Dear Brother Stevens :- There are several reason which you are not, perhaps, prepared to appreciate why I have not complied with your request, to fur nish some articles for the Herald and Journal. But were laid. It may well be supposed that it was not finished there is one, the validity of which you will at once with much fastidiousness. It was, in fact, but the shell of a acknowledge, viz: my feeble health. My health has been very poor the greater part of the time since I left Boston, and some part of the time I have been entirely disabled. So that what letters I have been obliged to write on business, and to my friends, have been as much as I have been able to de in that line. After having been almost entirely con commonly have at this place, and they were very attentive. I fined for several weeks, I left Philadelphia, and came to this far famed monumental city, one week ago to-day. By the invitation of my very kind and worthy friend, Doct. G. C. M. Roberts, (who by the faith and the Holy Ghost,") I attended what is denominated "an experience meeting," in one of the friendly than usual. I am still led to hope that the Lord will basement rooms of the "Wesleyan Chapel." This open the hearts of these people to attend the word spoken by meeting is held every Saturday night, the object of which is, to pray for, and to speak of, the experience of the great blessing of entire sanctification. I rethe New York Conference. "I met," he says, "the men's joiced to hear several very clear and precious tesclass in Lynn, in the morning, and they seemed lively and timonies that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from very humble. We had a sorrowful parting. It is not quite all sin. Others, however, were less clear in their five months since I first preached in this place, and there are testimonies, and seemed disposed to introduce things now in society fifty-eight members. About 10 o'clock, the that were extraneous, and quite irrelevant to the men who generally attend on my preaching, came to me and object of the meeting; but, on the whole, was a very good time. God was manifestly present their ministry. After dinner I prayed with those that were brother, I fully believe that it is our privilege and du and I felt "it good for me to be there." O! my dear ty, to "live the life which we now live, by the faith of About seven months had passed since the preceding Conferthe Son of God." So that we may "every moment ence.† Mr. Lee had made a strong impression in the region feel the merit of the Savior's death," and stand complete in all the will of God; having the constant single society, however, had been formed-the one at Lynn. in-dwelling witness and testimony of the Holy Spirit, An extensive circuit had, nevertheless, been invested with that all we do is right; and that all we have, and are, posts of regular labor, and Boston itself had given a humble is laid upon the altar of entire consecration and sac bious its prospects might have appeared, could never again be rifice to God. This blessing I have enjoyed, I think, wrested from a man of his vigor—though no society was in all its sacred fulness; but since the decline an formed till the next year. He went to the Conference, then, failure of my health, since I have been laid aside reporting one circuit, one chapel, one society, and 58 members. from the active duties of the ministry, and compelled to keep my mind and body, as much as possible, in by visible success. Six circuits were reported, bearing New a state of quietude and relaxation, for some cause and by some means, I hardly know how, I have los circuits, exhibit an aggregate of 481,5 a gain of 300 on the returns made eight months before. The good seed so widely sown and laboriously cultivated, had taken root, and was already bearing fruit. The experiment of Methodism in New conscious lack of what I once possessed; but still it is England was determined. Thenceforth was the new denomiconstantly "my heart's desire and prayer to God," nation to take rank among the Christian bodies of the Puritan that I may be saved from sin, and be made emphat States; spreading, as we have since seen it, the principles of cally and perpetually a temple of the Holy Ghost; have a milder theology and a livelier piety through their length and ing an in-dwelling Christ, a present Savior, and full redemption from all iniquity. If I have one desire in my heart above another, it is, that I may be a burn-† Conferences, at that early period, were not limited to annual ses- ing and shining light, possessing all the mind that was in Christ; that I may do, and suffer all his will concerning me, with cheerful patience, with meekess and with fear. Pray for me, my dear brother 6 One, at least, of these circuits, reached into New York. Our sc. that I may not be permitted to rest any thing short of

deeply regretted. Why is it that so few among the gracious work; a great many have been blessed, many thousands of our people enjoy the blessing, number have professed to receive the evidence of the grace, of entire sanctification? It certainly is not perfect love. Among the latter is our beloved pasbecause it is not, and has not ever been, a cardinal tor, Dr. C-; he has become like a little child, at doctrine of the church-a peculiar distinguishing times scarcely knowing whether in the body or out characteristic of Methodist theology. To my mind, of the body. Praise the Lord!"-Amen! there are many reasons, which I have not now room O! Bro. S., what a day for the church of God or time to mention; but I will mention one, which I when all our great men receive a like baptism!regard as perhaps the most prominent of any; viz., "Could you," he adds, "have been at one of ou the fact that so few of our preachers, the ambassadors prayer meetings, and seen, at the mourners' bench of Christ, the ministers of God, have clean hands, and Bros. L—, S—, V—, N—, I—, C pure hearts; so few of them experience, and enjoy, your father, and many other brethren and sisters, all and preach, and live, the blessing of holiness of heart crying out for more religion, it would have made you and life. But it is said that our people do not all be- shout!" The reading of such blessed news makes lieve the doctrine. Would they not more generally all within us rejoice, without the sight. Glory to believe the doctrine, and experience the blessing, God in the highest! The brethren named above, are if it was more commonly and faithfully preached, Trustees, Stewards, Leaders, &c., whose wealth laland attested to, by the experience and lives of those ents, and integrity have, for years, made them the who minister at the altar? May the Lord sanctify pillars of the churches in Philadelphia. Now, imagthe sons of Levi, and fill them with faith and with the line these pillars all glowing with perfect love!

in-dwelling presence! When I commenced this letter, I intended to give ou some account of my first Sabbath in Baltimore; but my mind having taken another turn, and having indulged in another train of remarks, I must defer that until some future time.

> Yours affectionately, SAMUEL A. CUSHING.

#### LETTER FROM DISTRICT OF COLUM-BIA.

Alexandria-Scenery-Methodist Church-Love-Feast.

Alexandria, originally called Bellhaven, is on the western bank of the Potomac, near the head of tide water, six miles south of Washington. The town recently found Christ. We commenced a special lies principally in the District of Columbia, but a effort on the first Monday evening of the year, and small part of it is in Virginia, by which State it was have continued it every evening since. The work incorporated in 1779, and that part of it within the has proceeded slowly, but steadily. Most of the la-District, ceded to the general government in 1801.— bor has been performed by ourselves. The interest It is now about to be received back by Virginia, as increases. The meeting to-night was highly interthe inhabitants have been unable to procure any esting. Four precious souls presented themselves charters for banks or manufacturing companies, for our prayers, one of whom is an aged man, who which fact has been thought to work injury to the has seen hard times in the service of Satan. We place. Alexandria is very handsomely situated; the have sometimes considered him as an almost hopeing each other at right angles, and are generally tent. There were floods of tears shed to-night, over well paved. It is considered remarkably healthy, this aged, but returning prodigal. We are gatherand the view from the city is very fine. The town ing the lambs into the fold of the church. We are is situated in the bottom of a valley, which, to the eye praying for a general work, and we expect it. of an observer, is terminated in every direction by Many of the brethren labor nobly. The church is lofty hills. To the North, he sees the city of Washington, the capitol, with its beautiful columns, white walls, and towering dome; to the South, the expanse of the Potomac opens before him, with fort Washington, lying like a white line on its distant margin, opposite to Mount Vernon. The population, in our borders; the cause of our Immanuel has for in 1840, was 8,459. The public buildings are a some time past been steadily advancing; quite court house, and ten churches,-Methodist, two; number have recently found the Savior, and others Presbyterians, two; Episcopal, two; one Baptist, one are inquiring, with trembling anxiety, the way to Friends, one colored Methodist, and one Roman the crucified. May the Lord give us a general Catholic. The M. E. Church has a membership of shower of divine mercy. nine hundred, of whom four hundred are colored. who worship in a church by themselves.

A few evenings since, I was present at a lovefeast among them, which was to me a season of Gill, MASS.—Nev. Jarvis that have their experience of the grace of God. One, in reference to the day on which he found peace in be-lieving, said, "I am sure two suns arose on that day." Another said, "When you reach the shores of deliverance, look out for me, for I shall shake my garments from the dust of the grave, and soar on this place, and gladden the hearts of those whose joyful wings to be for ever with Jesus." Another, hearts have been open to support Methodism, by gone back for? What is all that the world can give ? You may clothe me in rags, only let me shine water that passeth away. May don't speed on the water that passeth away. May don't speed on the water that passeth away. There is, indeed, no imperfection in his works; but day, and to His great name shall be ascribed eternal. There is, indeed, no imperfection that he has things are as clear to me as a sunbeam; by the Son I was presented to the Father, and sealed by the Spirit unto eternal life." These last words were spoken by an aged woman, and throughout her remarks, which were somewhat extended, there was exhibited a depth of piety, and acquaintance with the deep things of God, which much surprised me. I have heard sermons, of which a score would not

If rightly informed, there are some slave jails in church, a deep travail for souls, and a pure mission this city, and the rumor of a large number of slaves ary spirit, which, under God, has been the means of passing through the streets handcuffed, has just a deep and wide spread conviction among the peoreached me. But I have heard of no instances of ple. We have continued our public meetings daily,

As ever, yours, F. A. CRAFTS.

Alexandria, Jan. 19.

### THE CHURCH AT ROXBURY.

Revivals-Work of God at Roxbury-Good news from Phila-

Dear Brother Stevens,-I know it must cheer your God belongs all the glory. heart amid your arduous labors, to be able to send forth the "Herald" from week to week as the bearer of "good tidings"-to be able to say to Zion-so ong depressed-Zion, whose glory has been so long like the pale and saddened light of the moon eclipsed-"Awake! O daughter of Zion! Arise and

shine, for thy light is come !" O! how many pious hearts who have been weepjoy, while communing with the "Herald" the few weeks past-for as sweet as the " milk and honey," soothing as the "oil of olives," cheering as the sweeter, purer, more refreshing to such hearts, than will praise him. all these goodly fruits of "old Canaan," are the blessed tidings of redemption! Thanks be unto God. that these breezes from the better land are once more sweeping over us! They are like the first soft, sweet breathings of spring, after a desolate winter, making the soul to rejoice, and the lips to echo the beau-

the voice of the turtle is heard in the land!" the genial influences of salvation have been falling no one be absent. around us, we too have been visited: the Sun of Righteousness has dawned upon us in Roxbury; the church is waking up, backsliders returning to Christ, and many who were in "gross darkness" are now walking in the "light of the Lord." About thirty have joined on probation, and still the work goes on.

Praise the Lord, all ye his saints! this blessing. There are a few living witnesses that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin, in firmed, and some additional items of interest. Of lieve so in regard to yourselves, also. this city. Indeed, there are a goodly number in the Dr. Durbin's church, he says, "many interesting aggregate; but in comparison to the whole number of Methodists, (according to the best information I and promising young men in this church are being converted to God; twenty-seven joined on probation many, as are found among our people in New Eng.

land. And if this be the fact, it is certainly to be saints,) he says, "here, we are in the midst of a

Holy Ghost, that they may proclaim the whole re- "strength and beauty" in such a sanctuary! May realed truth of God, in "demonstration of the Spirit Heaven speed the blessed work till the whole church and of power," O! how would the work of the Lord is made "glorious within," yea, more, till the whole revive among us, if all the ministers of Christ were earth is filled with his glory sanctified to God; constantly enjoying a living, realizing sense of His all-surrounding, all-pervading, and

"Till one song employ all nations; and all cry Worthy the Lamb, for he was slain for us! Till dwellers in the vales, and on the rocks Shout to each other; and the mountain tops From distant mountains catch the flying joy; And earth roll the rapturous hosanna round."

A. A. WILLITS. Roxbury, Jan. 30, 1847.

#### THE CHURCHES.

NATICE.-Rev. J. S. J. Gridley writes, Feb. 1:-Permit me to say, that the Lord is merciful to Natick. The town in which the apostolic Eliot, two centuries ago, preached the gospel to the Indians, is not yet quite forsaken of God. Since our last Conference, seventeen persons have been, we trust, converted or reclaimed. Several of these have very treets are laid out on the plan of Philadelphia, cross- less case, but he now seems to be a genuine peni-

> WEBSTER, Mass .- Rev. M. Staple writes, Jan. 21 -We are at present enjoying peace and prosperity

GILL, MASS .- Rev. Jarvis Wilson writes, Feb. 1:suffered much from the blighting blasts of Millerism. A flourishing Methodist Society was rent in water that passeth away. May God speed on the praise.

WAPPING STATION .- Rev. S. Dean writes, Jan. 28 -Say, for the encouragement of our Zion, that God is at work gloriously with us. Simple faith in God's promises has burst the thick clouds of darkness and unbelief that hung over our moral horizon, and weigh so much as that exhortation from a simple made a pathway for the descent of God's power upon us. The result has been a blessed revival in the

cruelty, have seen none, of the character so often set for almost six weeks, during which time over one hundred have professed to find the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." The work goes on gloriously, and our faith grasps still larger promises. The converts appear to be in the spirit and power of salvation, bearing their cross, and preaching Jesus in public and private.

O, that God would shake New London District yea, more, the whole Providence Conference, with the power of the Holy Ghost! Brethren, pray for us, while we do for you, always remembering that to

BUXTON CIRCUIT, MAINE.-Rev. E. A. Stockman writes, Jan. 24:-The forth-shadowing of mercy among us, of which I spoke a few weeks since. is being succeeded by a gracious exhibition of divine power. More than thirty sinners, mostly young men and women, have forsaken the illusions of the ing long over her desolations, have been filled with world, and gathering to the cross, have found redemption in the Savior's blood. The conversions are marked with extraordinary clearness. Many backsliders reclaimed. Church deeply interested 'new wine' from the purple grapes of Eschol, yes, Work still in progress. It is the hand of God; we

### IMPORTANT MEETING.

The Trustees of the Theological Institution are tiful poetry of Scripture, "lo, the winter is past, the notified that their next meeting will be held in the rain is over and gone, the flowers appear on the Library Room of the Bromfield St. Church, Boston, earth, the time of the singing of birds has come, and on Wednesday, February 17, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The brethren concerned will bear in mind that most We are glad to tell the lovers of Zion, that while important business will demand their attention. Let

> CHARLES ADAMS. ABEL STEVENS.

OBITUARIES .- These articles are accumulating on our hands appallingly fast; our rule respecting them The work is not confined to this region; all over must stand; so says the general voice of our readers. the land the spirit of God seems to be at work. In a They shall appear according to the dates of the letletter from my father, who resides in Philadelphia, I ters containing them. Don't demur, friends; so far have the good news you published last week con- as others are concerned, you believe us right; be-

We are much obliged to Br. Husted for his docu last Sabbath." Of " Old St. George's," (the spiritual ment-regret we cannot accept his kind requestbirth-place of Pickering, and a host of triumphant reasons, those mentioned before.

#### PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY.

To whom it Concerns. February is the time to take collections for the Preachers' Aid Society. The money is much needed. What minister or member of the M. E. Church in the New England Conference will say, verbally or practically, This does not concern me?

By order of the N. E. Conference.

# A NOBLE GIFT FROM A DISTANT

LAND.

Mr. Editor,-The providence of God has, by a striking event, cheered us in the midst of our exhausting toil for the Biblical Institute. There reached me, to-day, in a bill of exchange from Buenos Ayres, South America, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, 3 donation to our Institute. So clearly were the circumstances connected with this donation, marked by a special providence, that we could not refrain from falling on our knees, and, in tears of gratitude, giv ing thanks to God. The donor is James Steadman, Esq., whom we received in society on our South American mission, and in whom we found an abiding friend to that mission up to the very hour of our departure from it. This gentleman is a son of the late Rev. Dr. Steadman, of England.

The most thrilling circumstances of this transaction we cannot here detail. One or two suggestions which are made by it, can escape none. This princely donation came from a mission station. It came from a distance of eight thousand miles. It came from one of but limited wealth; from one who had implored divine direction in its appropriation.-This single act is a crowded volume. Every friend of missions must feel its eloquence-must be thrilled by this powerful working of a great principle-by this staring indication that the sums by which we are sending the gospel abroad, may return by thousands to sustain her institutions at home.

To those great hearted men, who, through sunshine and storm, have labored for the Institute, we leave this event to speak in its own deep tone. And we also leave it to tower in its own isolated grandeur, before the eyes of those who are hostile to the enter-Yours, as ever,

Newbury, Feb. 5. JOHN DEMPSTED

A WRITER in the Christian Advocate and Journal of last week, gives us a most witless attempt at wit, respecting the theological school, for which the Methodists of New England, in imitation of their brethren of Old England, have been so arduously laboring. He recommends its location at a camp meeting, &c. We expect to receive into our humble school of the Prophets, many who have been born into the kingdom of Christ at camp meetings, and who will hereafter make their trumpets ring in such, as well as all other meetings; but we beg to decline the advice of this volunteer connsellor. There is a lamentable attempt, in such ad captandum appeals, to excite a class of small prejudices, which are yet somewhat extant, against the great educational interests of our cause. They cannot fail to excite for their authors the pity of our intelligent people, though it is so little deserved. Here is a specimen of

"God has made them ministers by a call, impressed on their mind, so that they know it—or he has not. If He has not done it, they have no business in a theological college, certainly: if he has done it, he has done it entire, for he has never yet furnished us an instance of imperfection in any of

What sheer nonsense is this to appear in our great official! The coll to the ministry, then, implies that all efforts in preparation for it are useless! A young man who feels that he has received this call, must not even go to an ordinary academy to prepare the better for it, but must enter at once the field. We wonder that the writer does not oppose our Conference "course of study," since God "has never furnished us an instance of imperfection in his works." it is one of the marks of their perfection, that he has left them to human adaptation and co-operation. In providing a ministerial school, we are but carrying out the idea proposed by Wesley in his first Conference, and now gloriously realized by the Wesleyans: we are meeting a great demand of our times, and should have the prayers and Christian sympathies of all good men, not their reproaches.

### NOBLE LIBERALITY.

It will be seen by the letter of Prof. Dempster, that a gentleman of South America has sent \$1000 for our Theological school. God is smiling on our efforts, and opening the way for us; let us thank Him and take courage. More than \$4000 have been secured out of the nation for this object in less than six months. Friends of the institution, be united and determined, and your success is sure.

IMPORTANT MEETING .- We hope no trustee of the proposed Biblical Institute will be absent at the neeting called for the 17th inst. We suppose it will be decisive of the question of location. Let us come together, freed of all local or partizan predilections, to act simply and decisively for the common good. Whatever may be the decision, let us abide by the verdict of the majority, and, as one man, prosecute this effort to provide for the church a suitable "School of the Prophets."

THE LOCATION .- It must be borne in mind, that months have elapsed since the offers of location for the Biblical School were invited. On the 17th inst., the trustees meet; if they should then decide the question, we hope that no place which may delay its offer, will have the ill-temper to demur. Full time has been given; let us now come to a conclusion, and go to work.

A debate has been commenced in our columns in respect to the Theological Institution. Our readers are fully aware that we deem the introduction of the subject altogether irrelevant at this time, but we hold to that greatest of all newspaper blessings and grievances, "free discussion." By special request, we admit this week Br. Aspenwall's reply to Br. Adams, though the latter has not yet concluded; hereafter, however, we must limit the discussion to one at a time; and we hope the brethren concerned will despatch the matter promptly.

Carter, of New York, has issued an able treatise on the declension and revival of religion in the soul, from the pen of Rev. Octavius Winslow. It can be had at Waite, Peirce & Co.'s, 1 Cornhill.

THE PRIMARY PHONOTYPIC READER, is the title of an introductory work to the study of phonotopy, by Messrs. Andrews and Boyle. We commend it to all who wish to understand this new system of orthography. Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill.

THEOLOGI

Mr. Editor,-" Is the our Conference Seminaries ological education?" Having, in my former merations presented by Br. J stive of the above questi-readers to what I have to t readers to what I have to a In my present paper, the that the plan proposed and a quate to meet the demands of If we allow the plan its can afford the labor of bu

have occasion to show, in the afford so much as the labor the argument, we will, for this amount of service. matters of so much moment superficially canvassed, an by experience or observat inspect, soberly, the practic it is no very difficult task for of teaching, to place his wain movements of this pro-We will suppose, then, logical tutor is at each of purpose of superintending a ment designed to afford a our candidates for the minis present themselves as pupil esis, we will suppose them same studies, and to be di brew and Greek languages, the year, with an examinat tion, and the study of exe-ments, accompanied with le-lateral subjects, in the gre-

Thus far there appears to is but one class, and their ste general department. But the ters, to be led along the sa the latter class are to procee which we will suppose to in systematic theology. It tention and labor as the yes be superadded the labor of to the lower class. The tutnd was obliged, even with In other words, he ha orden of two instructors. ter the theological departs study, as already middle class proceed to the s the advanced class go on to fi in Homilectics, Pastoral The the superintendence of which Thus it is as obvious as the

ganized, and advances to full terwards, the full work of the tutor in such department. A brief presentation made above

of classification, which is the

say that any one of the se omitted in a course of the retained, then the classific

class only in each departm anade, and would require the struction. In other wor whether it be in a theolo ological department attache iege—will always demand tive and able professors mi its existence; but it can ney ents. So plain, Mr. Edit nt minds, and especially ed in the arduous work rain from esteeming my rema pology, the singular character ave rendered such remarks no And here indulge me to a l uisite a man for each o trength of talent generally, articularly. No more requestand there be, for each once, a skilful and accompliance, a skilful and accompliance. ould be such an arranger inisterial study. Br. Aspe is reputation, by asserting that additerature, can be suitable tat such a professor must be man, and mighty in the Scriptur true of the chairs of theology, siastical history. Nor will it the men among as suitable to But where, in all the world of world of human beings, shall be world of human beings, shall be of filling, at one and the same while profound in all the severa of performing the labor of the such mas. Vain in the expectant one man is to sustain the two. Every plan proceeding a sure as destiny, and deserves spring of folly.

What, then, is the inevitable plan of Bro. Assential and laborated by the sure as destiny, and the sure as the sure

plan of Bro. Aspenwall—a plan or Conference Seminaries inadequate to meet the deman that he might do something; that he could not do one half In all the preceding observa-nave proceeded upon the hypoth nan-inadequate as the s of the Principal of the Sem te duties of superintending the Ne have before seen that no one learning and ability he possimount of his energies—would heological department. But B prable as even this. He grant a Conference Seminary is sen llow!) he is put in charge of all oper, where he instructs from hidden to the charge of all n to devote his spare n

ogical education, where to sustain all the labor o and specimens of the "Have pity upon us, xhibition. But away w t a particle of correctness in bition of Methodism, but a confused and inadequa art of my beloved brother such is all that we can do ogical education, then, in intelligent, and good in no more "pretensions, Sound no trumpet, cal education, while recal education, while you pare worthy the name. If gtheremains of his strength other departments of the safforded to devote to the I pray you, Mr. Editor, prise, here and now, be see has afforded the writer this matter, and he does most this matter, and he does most med, that the plan of Br. Asper to write it little short of all certainly prove itself utterly relize a deserved, a speedy and These closing remarks naturally shick shall appear next week.

Boston, Feb. 5. For the Herald a

DR. BA

Editor,—The following is a cor Bangs, some time since, and w so long and always been sile and always been sile and always been sile are plan of emancipation; fiten laid before me. All are ce, are circulated copies of the many of the members are sask. "How can Dr. Bangs" We remember the position of 1836, against agitating the we are told that in the New as pledge (to wholly refrain sed the reception on probations of the property of the New are told that in the New as pledge (to wholly refrain sed the reception on probations.)

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REMARKS

For the Herald and Journal.

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#### THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Editor,—"Is the plan of a theological department in a Conference Seminaries, our best mode of furnishing a theological education?" geal education?

Having, in my former number, briefly glanced at the considitation presented by Br. J. C. Aspenwall in favor of the affirmation presented by Br. J. C. Aspenwall in favor of the affirmation of the above question, I beg the indelgence of your advers to what I have to urge in behalf of the negative.

In my present paper, then, I submit, as my first argument, at the plan proposed and mivocated by Br. A., is utterly inade-

the pean proposed and accounted by Dr. A., is afterly inade-acts meet the demands of our rising ministry.

I we allow the plan its very best and fairest operation, it f we allow the plan its very jest and latest operation, it afford the labor of but one theological tutor. We shall be occasion to show, in the sequel, that it can, by no means, of so much as the labor of one teacher; but for the sake of argument, we will, for the present, allow that it proffers and of service. Now, it ill becomes us, in settling at of service. Now, it ill becomes us, in settling of so much moment, to content ourselves with theories ally canvassed, and with bare speculations, untested inner or observation. Let us come directly up, and the practical operation of this matter. soberly, the practical operation of this statter. For very difficult task for one conversant with the business hing, to place his finger upon the strong points and

nts of this process. cill suppose, then, according to the plan, but a three to find the first at each of our Conference Seminaries, for the of superintending a theological department—a depart-designed to afford a competent course of instruction to miditates for the ministry. A class of twenty young men it themselves as pupils. As the easiest possible hypothace will suppose them all to be qualified to enter on the at the markets as popular we will suppose them all to be qualified to enter on the studies, and to be directed to commence with the Heard Greek languages, to be followed up, in the course of ear, with an examination of the principles of interpretaml the study of exegesis of the Old and New Testander the study of exegesis of the Old and New Testander accompanied with lectures from the totor on various colar subjects, in the great department of biblical litera-

as far there appears to be no particular influence of in the same pure class, and their studies are all embraced in the same all department. But the following year, another class enter be led along the same path as the preceding—while there class are to proceed to the studies of the second year, ose to be the important themes embraced v. Here they will require as much atenatic theology. Here they will require as much al-i and labor as the year preceding—to which labor is to peradded the labor of the preceding year, to be devoted lower class. The totor had enough to do with one class, But he has now two classes in two different depart-cach of which will furnish the amplest labor for a strong In other words, he has already upon his shoulders the

the theological department as candidates for the first the theological department as candidates for the first study, as already specified. At the same time, the lie class proceed to the study of systematic divinity, while dyaped class go on to finish up their course by exercises ics, Pastoral Theology, and Ecclesiastical History, endence of which, again, will demand the strength

it is as obvious as the plainest thing in the world, that as the theological department becomes completely or-and advances to full operation, then, and for ever af-s, the full work of three men will be thrown upon the such department. And be it remembered that, in the esentation made above, I have proceeded upon the plan dication, which is the simplest possible. No one will nation, which is the simplest possible. No one will may one of the several departments specified, can be in a course of theological training; and if they be all then the classification I have named—requiring one by in each department—is the simplest that can be all would require the least possible amount of labor in on. In other words, an adequate theological training or it be in a theological institution propers—or in a the r it he in a theological institution proper—or in a the-epartment attached to a Conference Seminary or colalways demand the labor of three men. Two acble professors might suffice in the first two years of et but it can never proceed in all its appropriate de-nuless manned by a tutor in each of these depart-plain, Mr. Editor, must this appear to all intelliis, and especially to such as have been at all experi-tive ardinous work of teaching, that I can hardly re-nesteeming my remarks here as insulting to the good your roadces; and I beg that they will accept, as my

level such remarks necessary.

ere indulge me to a ld further, that not only is there a man for each department, but a man of no ordinary of talent generally, as well as skill in his department. oth of talent generally, as well as skill in his department callely. No more requisite is it that in the colleges of lad fiere be, for each of the several departments of sci-a skill and accomplished professor, than that there is be such an arrangement for the great departments of sci-al study. Br. Aspenwall will not, I am sure, hazard epartment, by asserting that the chair of Biblical languages identure, can be suitably filled by a novice. He knows such a professor must be, in the best sense, a learned and mighty in the Scriptures. He knows the same to be discounted in the chairs of theology, and of Homilectics, and eccletical history. Nor will it be a very easy matter to select Nor will it be a very easy matter to select the matery. Now will to be a very easy matter to select the among us suitable to sinstain these responsibilities.— shere, in all the world of Methodism—where, in all the influman beings, shall be found the man who is capable ing, at one and the same time, all these stations—and, e profund in all the several departments, is capable, also, attorning the labor of three mighty men? There is no

nan. Vain in the expectation—whoever entertains it— na man is to sustain the fabor of three men, or even of Every plan proceeding upon such a basis will perish as as destiny, and deserves to perish like every other offthen, is the inevitable conclusion? It is, that the ro. Aspenwall—a plan of a theological department afterence Seminaries with one tutor only—is utterly to meet the demands of theological education in v incompetent for the work. It is granted Id he completely incompetent for the work. It is granted he might do something; but we allege most confidently, he could not do one half of what would be necessary.

If the proceeding observations, it will be perceived, we proceeded upon the hypothesis that the entire services of man—inadequate as they would be—would be available to the object department. But it must be carefully recolded that fro. A., in his plan, does not allow even so much are as this to such department. He only allows the servicity of the Principal of the Seminary, is addition to his appropriations of succeptage and the school. routending the other departments of the ning and ability he possesses—and devoting the whole of his energies—would be competent for the labor of a cal department. Bet Bro. A's plan is not half so fasee ten this. He grants us not so much as one man; lettion—a small fraction, of one man. The Principal derence Seminary is seized, (may heaven pity the poor lie is put in charge of all the operations of the seminary where he instructs from six to ten classes per day, and a to devote his spare moments to the classes of the collections.

must be allowed to pause and give utterance to nust be allowed to pause and give utterance to ment at the expression of such views, and from . Must I write it ? Yes; for, alas, it is no sety, that Rev. J. C. Aspenwall gravely suggests to st ministry and laity of New England, a plan of education, wherein he offers the fraction of one in all the labor of instructing, lecturing and superall the great departments of ministerial training. And this the would exhibit as one of the developecimens of the "humble pretensions" of Methoave pity upon us, O ye, our friends," if such be a lim. But away with such a presentment. There on. But away with such a presentment. There whe of correctness in the whole of it. Herein is no Methodism, but an exhibition rather, of what I used and inadequate view of this whole subject, on my beloved brother.

such is all that we can do in the great matter of furnishing spical elacation, then, in the name of all that is reputable, indigent, and good in Methodism, let us do nothing a sound a protein sions," even though they be humble Sound no trumpet, utter no whisper, about the sound no trumpet, utter no whisper, about the same worthy the name. If the remains of a Principal's gatheremains of his strength besides what be must devote to their departments of the seminary—if this is all that are afforded to devote to theological instruction and educatorally you, Mr. Editor, to let all efforts touching this price, here and now, he sealed up for ever. Long expensions afforded the writer some claims to know something as matter, and he does most confidently assure all constitutes the seminary and the work of the write it little short of ridiculous in contemplation, strainly never in the seminary and the we cannot fortow write it little short of ridiculous in contemplation, ove itself atterly inefficient in operation, and served, a speedy and total failure.
sing remarks naturally suggest my second argument,
appear next week.

Very respectfully, C. ADAMS.

For the Herald and Journal.

DR. BANGS.

as D. D;
troud with interest your numbers on Slavery, in
amost they contain any thing new. (for all, exau bean seen by me in my course of reading, and
years agn.) but because it comes from Dr. Bangs,
d always been silent on the subject, and because
thing and treating it is pleasing. I say nothing
of emancipation; but I write to lay before you
sefore me. All around Burlington District, Troy
cubated copies of the Herald. Most of the preachhis mambiers are subscribers. Well, wherever I
want Dr. Bangs' present course be reconciled
And I confess myself utterly unable to give the
unber the position you took, in the General Constants agitaing the subject of slavery and aboliold that is the New York Conference you have in(to wholly refrain) from some of its members,
sception on probation of any who would not pledge,
men statesmen and patriots, to act in the premises,
concerns all.

outerns all, wer that your plan differs from any proposed by-suists. This we understand aiready. But the to plans, or measures, but to the naked fact of all your former course, as we understand it, went the you now so eloquently urge as the duty of

PRIMARKS.

cation, or desire, to seek a controversy, nor would art to understand;" yet I cannot be satisfied with above letter which appeared in the Herald of Dec.

my letter, call in question your scatishcats on "sla-stract," nor refer to any thing you had said or done in at subject in the "abstract." But I did distinctly say, a refers to the naked fact of agitation," &c.—See

shore. Hence all you have said shout agreement between your past and present sentiments is gratuitous.

Again. It is not difficult to understand your present exposition of the "advice" contained in the "Pastoral Address" from which you quote. But it is singular that we should so long and so generally have failed to understand the "advice." You give it a construction which, so far as I have ever known, is fairly entitled to originality. You, of course, know what was intended, as you was the writer of the Address; but it is really a pity that the comment was so long delayed. I have never conversed nor corresponded with any man who understood it as you now explain. Even in a private correspondence with Dr. Bond, some three years ago, I clearly perceive that he had never thought of such an explanation of "wholly refrain."

delayed. I have never convended not corresponded with any may who undersood it at a you now explain. Even in a private correct that he had naver thought of after years ago. If they precise that he had naver thought of after years ago. If they precise that he had naver thought of after years ago. If they precise that he had naver thought of the strength of the stre

ERRATA .- In the article headed "Districts-Quarterly ERRATA.—In the article headed "Districts—Quarterly Conferences," in the 34th line, for "visits," read the "quarterly visits." In the 56th line, for "where he resides," read "when and where he presides." In the 60th line, for "in our Conference, read "our N. E. Conference." In the 64th line, for "in one Conference," read "our Conference."—In 197th line, for "for one Conference," read "our Conference."—In 106th line, for "only an exchange," read "our Conference."—Generals Taylor and Patterson are at Victoria with 6000 men, awating orders from Gen. Scott. It is not supposed that any movement will be made against San Luis Potosi. It is

### RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Greece.-It appears from letters lately received. that the violence of the persecution against Rev. Jonas King, in Athens, had subsided, and he was able to walk about the city with considerable freedom.

Mr. Newman .- It is reported of this gentleman

been visited by two of our Missionaries from Constantinople, army; but for the want of artillery, and the great preponderwho were received with great joy by the pious Armenians, ance of cavalry in this force, we do not think it probable that who crowded around them to listen to preaching and instruc- Urrea would ever attack the American columns. As to Gen.

Constantinople.—The missionaries report a most interesting state of religious feeling in two of the eight schools connected with the mission, several pupils giving evidence of genuine conversion. It is believed the whole Armenian community continue to be more or less affected by special divine

The letter dated the 6th inst., at Victoria, to which we refer our readers, is the latest from Gen. Taylor's head quarters.—

that they are glad to get a tract, and are thankful for books, fabrication. which they dilligently read. He called on a Roman Catholi the Bible among his books, and were sorrowful that they could the Bible among his books, and were sorrowful that they could not get it, for they had no money. He explained to them the object of the society, and presented them with the Word of turbances at a small village a few miles from this place, took God, which they received with gladness and thanks.

### SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

a great deal of interest in France. It is between a viola and was communicated and known through the town, all was suba violoncello, and is played like the latter instrument. Its mission. four strings are tuned octaves to the corresponding strings of the violin, and its compass is thus lower by a fourth than the viola, and higher by a fifth than the violoncello. The tone has a special timbre, which strikes the ear, and is perfectly distinct from the viola and violoncello, and thus instrumental mu- Vera Cruz. We are advised here that Gen. Scott is at, or on sie has acquired a new organ, which in the quintet and quar-

New Locomotive Machines .- We find in the English pico. papers accounts of new improvements in locomotive mechanism and building of roads. One plan is to have railroads without and building of roads. One plan is to have railroads without rails. The cars are to be built upon moving platforms. On either side of the track are to be lines of piles, on the tops of which are to be placed small wheels, over which these platforms are to glide, thus making rails and bridges unnecessary. Should this plan prove successful, the dangers resulting from broken axles, loose rails, &c., will be avoided. A model road about a mile in length is to be constructed near London.

Brick Machine.-A newly invented brick machine has been patented by a Cincinnati mechanic, which presses by a cylinder like a printing machine, and it can turn out, with the aid of five men, 40,000 smooth surface bricks, of first quality, per day.

### Summary of Intelligence.

From the N. O. Picayune, Jan. 24.

### LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The brig Georgiana, Capt. Crispin, arrived yesterday morn ing, having left Tampico on the 14th inst. The verbal news she brought was alarming, it being to the effect that Santa Anna tic facts to be as follows: Col. Kinney arrived at Tampico on the 12th inst., direct from

Victoria. He entered that town with Gen. Quitman on the evening of the 9th inst. Gen. Quitman drove the enemy before him for the last thirty or forty miles before getting to Victoria. The Mexicans were reluctant to give up the place. As Gen. from the U.S. squadron arrived at said island on the 20th Quitman entered the town, the Mexicans were going out on the other side. Gen. Q. had no cavalry, and could not pursue them. Carmen, told the commander of the fleet that they were united Col. Kinney parted from Gen. Taylor at Monte Morales to Campeachy, and would observe towards the United States and pushed on with Gen. Quitman to Victoria. From thence the strictest neutrality. The commander, notwithstanding, in he made his way, almost alone, to Tampico, taking Soto La darms and maintain his rout, accomplishing a distance of nearly 250 miles in three days, and narrowly escaping from the advanced accordingly, and on that same day the United States flag was parties of the Mexicans on several occasions. He spent a hoisted in the city of Carmen, and consequently the place was part of a night at the old rancho of Croix, where Sanchez was taken charge of by the U. S. naval officers. stationed with twenty dragoons; yet in the morning he contrived to give him the slip. He also succeeded in evading Romano Falcon, the man who is reputed to have killed Col.

above. Hence all you have said about agreement between your past | upon Gen. Worth and Gen. Wool, the object of the Mexican

of fortification. The engagement should have taken place on the 27th ult., and Col. Kinney speaks confidently of our success. You may rely upon the accuracy of Col. K.'s opinion

any movement will be made against San Luis Potosi. It is onounced the strongest fortified post in all Mexico, and Santa Anna has said that the man who takes it is welcome to the capital. I believe that a change of warfare will take place on General Scott's assuming the commad. The mountains will be retained and Vera Cruz subjected by a land attack-then Mexico! At all events there yet remains every thing to be done.

#### From the New Orleans Delta, Jan. 24. NEWS FROM TAMPICO.

We place but little reliance in the news we give from Tamthat on his arrival at Rome he spent some days in visiting the principal objects of interest, and then entered the college of the Propaganda as a theological student, with the view of preparing himself for sacred orders in the Romish Church.—N. O. Spect. The Mexican papers also speak of a force sent toward Tula Nicomedia.—The infant Protestant churches have de Tamaulipas. These, being united, would make a large Worth being close on Taylor's rear, it is altogether improba-

our readers, is the latest from Gen. Taylor's head quarters .-It will be seen, by its perusal, that the story, so widely circu-Desire for truth.—A German colporteur in Missouri lated yesterday, of Santa Anna with his 30,000 men, being besays that he is welcomed in his visits to Roman Catholics; tween the divisions of Gen. Taylor and Worth, was purely a

#### Correspondence of the Delta. TAMPICO, Jan. 14, 1847.

A few days since, Gen. Shields, having heard of some disten men and paid a visit to see for himself. Upon his arrival the alcade met him very pompously, and demanded upon what authority he entered that place, saying that the Mexican population was so outrageously provoked by the Americans, that he could not be responsible for the lives of himself and men.-Gen. Shields immediately dismounted and formed his men, and then told his honor he would relieve him of the responsibility, A Musical Instrument, called a baryton, is exciting and that he was prepared to take care of himself. After this

VICTORIA, Jan. 6, 1847. I think you may safely set it down, that the next movement tet will vary the effects and add a new speaker to the dialogue of instruments.

We look for despatches from him in a day or two, and the chances are altogether in favor of their containing an order for us to proceed immediately to Tam-

The Mexican cavalry, that were reported to be within 12 leagues of this place on the day of our arrival, (1st division.)

cavalry,-about 1200-all to their rear guard, left on the 28th for Tula, and they moved off at 2 A. M., on the 29th. It is said that Santa Anna sent in orders to his troops to fall back whenever an American force should come up. After Gen. Q. on different points of the mountains, but they were well awar he had no cavalry to pursue them. By getting together all the horses of the officers and their servants, a number of men mounted to pursue them, but they put off and have not showed

We have now at this point a little army. Gen. Taylor is here with all his staff-Gen. Twiggs, with the 1st, 2d, 3d and 7th regular infantry-the 2d dragoons, mounted rifleman, and Bragg's battery, all numbering 1,900 men-Gen. Patterson has the regiment of mounted Tennesseeans, 2 regiments of Illinois infantry, 2 companies of artillery, and a company of sappers and miners, making in all a little over 1700 men. Gen. Quitman has 2 regiments of Tennessee infantry, 1st Mississippi had placed himself between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Worth with do., 1st Georgia do., and the Baltimore battalion, and his 35,000 men, and that a general action was immediately expected. All this is an exaggeration. We believe the authenberthatare with Butler at the other pass.

> Carmen taken .- According to information received at Sisal Jan. 12, from Isla del Carmen, some vessels of war

Cross. At Soto la Marina he found a company of sixty rancheros. He rode at once to the alcalde, boldly told him that Gen. Taylor had sent him on a few hours in advance to prepare diately to Washington, commissioned by the provisional government of Yucatan to treat with the United States for her supplies, and by this ruse made out to come off safely—the ran-cheros dispersing. cherus dispersing.

We have no reason to suppose that Gens. Butler and Worth have moved from Saltillo, as was reported in town yesterday as an answer through the Herald, you have no reason to suppose that Gens. Butler and Worth have moved from Saltillo, as was reported in town yesterday as an answer through the Herald, you have moved from Saltillo, as was reported in town yesterday as an answer through the Herald, you have moved from Saltillo, as was reported in town yesterday as an answer through the Herald, you have moved from Saltillo, as was reported in town yesterday in the 8th December, and when he left on the 9th inst., it was expected that the government of Merida would inst., it was expected that the government of Merida would be succumb in a few days. A paper from Campeachy of the 5th yet in the above letter which appeared in the Herald of Dec. sion of the Mexican army was not far off watching our movements and ready to take advantage of any favorable opportunity.

This view of the case precluded the idea of a serious attack

Brazos Santiago, Jan. 18.—Gen Scott still remains waiting for the arrival of the steamship Alabama, to convey him to Tampico. The U. S. sloop of war 8t Mary's arrived here on the 13th from Pensacola, all well, and will remain here until she is dispatched by Gen. Scott with communications to the commodore of the squadron. A portion of the enemy's forces are known to have left San Luis, numbering between 8 and 9000. Tula, it is said, was their destination.

forces are known to have led San Lis, numbering between 8 and 9000. Tula, it is said, was their destination.

Americans in Russia—Locomotive and Raifroad Cars. We have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter from a Philadelphia engineer and machinast of charta acter and ability, who is now in Russia. It is dated, Head Mechanical Works, Alexanderoffsky, St. Petersburg, Russia, Nov. 4th, 1846.

"We shall finish, this year, or the beginning of next, the full complement of trucks, (5300.) and in all of next year, et (1847.) the 162 Locomotives will be finished. We are now driving on with such speed, that we would feel no hesitation in duplicating our first orders 1850. We have limited the number of the last ten months is 65—the full number of manuber for the last ten months is 65—the full number on w finished is 85. In our car shops we are getting on very finely; we have delivered to the Government 200 platform cars, and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars, and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, and are now finishing five box cars and 300 box cars, the railroad. This we undertook more for our accommoda-tion than profit, so as to have a portion of the road to operate upon. We have declined making the rest of the road, as it would interfere with our present business.

We do considerable transient work, and could have much more if we chose to take it. We are now making seven stationary engines for the interior, and have in hand several heavy orders for bolts and nuts for bridges on the line. This has been a very busy year for me, and our imports have been very heavy, amounting to over half a million of dollars. The number of weekly and there are followed by the property of the p ary engines for the interior, and have in hand several heavy ber of vessels we have received this year is 85, and there are several more vet to arrive. We have had at times this summer nearly 3,000 men employed, which, together with the foreign business, has given the mercantile department much to do, and to prevent errors occuring, I have been constantly on the alert. All the business with the Government has to be transacted by writing .- Phila. Inquirer.

The above is a fine illustration of American enterprise.

Railroads. Various projects of new railroads, and extension and improvements of old ones, are continually brought before us. Among these is a proposal of one to be called the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad. It is to strike off from the "Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad," at Lewiston, and pass through the towns of Greene, Leeds, Wales, Monmouth, Winthrop, Readfield, and Belgrade to Waterville. These are among the finest farming towns of Maine, and the route has been found by survey to be very favorable. The cost is estimated at about \$450,000.

Another project is, of a Railroad from the town of Lee, in this State, to Housatonicville in New York. The estimated cost is \$500,000.

Rhode Island Legislature.-In the Senate on Wed- day. nesday, the resolution of the House, authorising the Governor to draw on the general treasury for a sum not exceeding \$2-500, to defray the expense of raising and subsisting volunteers from the State for the Mexican war, was concurred in, yeas 22,

An act in relation to fugitive slaves similar to the one now in force in Massachusetts, was adopted. Both houses adjourned to meet in Newport, in May next, ac-

Cotton for our Factories .- There has been a remarkable progressive increase in the consumption of cotton in the manufacturing establishments in this vicinity. In 1830 the number of bales was 46,203-in 1836, it was 82,885-in

1840, 138,709, and in 1846 it amounted to 161,764. Printing Office at Sea .- The New York Herald H. at Rio Janeiro. It says that a weekly paper was published at sea, and circulated among the officers and men, and it of course had a very beneficial effect. The squadron was exactly eight weeks from Rio. Probably ere this, they have rounded Cape

Charity.-We are authorized to say that fifty barrels of corn meal will be given, to be distributed by Mrs. Cox among the Irish poor, if any ship will carry it gratuitously. -N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Gen. Taylor a Tectotaller.—The Norwich Courier

Says:—"It will be gratifying to the friends of Old Rough and
Marltoro", Ready ' to know that he is a ' staunch teetotaller,' and has not drank a glass of the 'ardent' for twenty years past. This we state upon authority that we believe to be unquestionable, and Claremont, Jan. 28. comes from an old friend of Gen. Taylor, one who has recently seen and conversed with him."

Shocking.—A boy, five years of age, was killed instantly in Washington street on Monday afternoon, by the wheels of an omnibus, which passed over his head, just as he had follow from the story of another covering. He was a sense of the story of another covering. He was a sense of the story of another covering. He was a sense of the story of another covering. He was a sense of the story of another covering. He was a sense of the story of another covering the story of the story of another covering the story of the story of another covering the story of the story o had fallen from the steps of another carriage. He was a son of B. Cutter.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Monday, Feb. 1. In Senate. The House bill establishing post routes in Texas was taken up and passed.

The Army bill was taken up on its passage. The bill finally passed; yeas 39, nays 3.

ly passed; yeas 39, mays 3.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to Mr. Cameron's resolution of the 7th January, recommending an increase on duties as follows; on coal 10 per cent.; iron 10 per cent.; on cloths and cassimeres costing over 4 dollars per yard 10 per cent.; on brown, white and refined sugar 20 per cent; on cotton prints costing over 30 cents per yard, 5 per cent.; on cotton goods not printed, costing over 20 cents per square yard, 5 per cent.; on white and red lead 10. These increased duties he estimates will produce \$1,418,000. Diminished duties of 5 per cent, are recommended on axes, hammers, chiesle, plough-shares and recommended on axes, hammers, chisels, plough-shares and cotton goods costing not over 8 cents per square yard, which will produce 55,000 dollars. The tax on tex and coffe is again recommended, reduced to 16 per cent.; and some few articles on the free list to be taxed, but none of any consequence.

on the free list to be taxed, but none of any consequence.

In the House. Mr. Thompson's resolution calling for correspondence with Gen. Taylor, was taken up and adopted, 101 to 63.

The bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations reported by C. J. Ingersol then came up. Mr. Ingersol moved to postpone the consideration of it until Monday. Mr. Preston King proposed an amendment prohibiting slavery in new territories hereafter acquired. This amendment was declared not now in order, and Mr. Ingersol's motion prevailed. In Senate. Tuesday, Feb. 2. A report was received from

In Senate. Tuesday, Feb. 2. A report was received from the War Department, with the annual returns of the militia. On motion of Mr. Dix, the President was requested to transmit to the Senate all information in his possession relative to the importation of foreign criminals and paupers. Mr. Sevier called up the three million bill for procuring peace with Mexico, and made a speech in its favor. Mr. Berrien moved to postdone the bill until Thursday. Mr. Sevier opposed the motion. Mr. Calhoun favored it; he thought Senators on the other side had a right to ask the postponement; they had shown no disposition to prolong debate or cause delay in the adoption of government measures, and had consumed less time than Senators on his side. The motion to postpone was agreed to, 28 to 18. The bill to sell mineral lands in Michigan and Wisconsin was then taken up, and amended and passed. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House. Mr. McClelland, from the Committee on Commerce, reported an amendatory bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors, which was read twice.

Mr. Wentworth (Democrat) addressed the committee in opposition to the tax on tea and coffe. Andrew Johnson, and Columbus Delano followed. Mr. Delano (Whig) declared that the war vis waged for the acquisition of slave territory, and that the war would end as soon as it was known that no more slave territory was to be or could be acquired by it. Mr. Wick closed the debate for today, and the committee rose. The bill making appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point, was read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.

In Senate, Feb. 3, the House resolutions presenting the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor, was read twice.

Mr. Speight moved to strke out the part relating to the capitulation of Monterey. capitulation of Monterey.

After further remarks by Messrs. Badger, Butler, Clayton,
Calhoun and Webster, the motion of Mr. Speight passed—33

#### Notices.

A CARD

NOTICE. The preachers of Lynn and vicinity are reminded that their nex monthly meeting will be held at "Wood End," Feb. 15. Text. John 15: 2.

I. A. SAVAGE, Sec.

#### DEDICATION.

DEDICATION.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Cumberland, R. I., having recently procured a deed of the land on which their meeting house stands, and having completely remodelled and thoroughly repaired the same, the house will, by divine permission, be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Thursday, Feb. 18. Services to commence at 11 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. F. Upham, Presiding Elder of New Bedford District.

The ladies will hold a Fair, in the vestry, in the afternoon and evening of said day, the proceeds of which will be expended in furnishing the house. Friends of the cause in the vicinity are kindly invited to attend.

Cumberland, R. I., Feb. 8.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

The Spring term of this institutian will commence on Wednesday, the 24th of February, and continue 12 weeks. The boarding house will be under the direct supervision of Rev. Silas Green, long and favorably known to our brethren in the principal appointments of this Conference. Our friends who are acquainted with Br. Green, and his most excellent lady, will appreciate the privilege of placing their sons and daughters under their care; and those who are not, may rest assured that no efforts will be apared that may be necessary to render their situation at the Seminary both profitable and pleasant. Northfield is easy of access, being only three miles from Franklin, where the cars run from Concord and Boston several times each day. Stages start from Franklin to Northfield on the arrival of each train of cars from Boston. Fare from Boston to Northfield, 250.

Northfield, N. H., Jan. 23. 3t RICHARD S. RUST, Principal.

QUARTERLY MEETIN	68.
DOVER DISTRICT-POURTH QUARTER.	(CONCLUDED.)
Poplin and Epping, Seabrook, Kingston,	Mar. 13 14 4 20 21 4 27 24
Salisbury, Sandown,	April 3 4
Great Falls, Tuftenbere' and Wakefield, Rechester,	May 1 5
Milton, Dover, Auburn,	" 15 16 " 15 16
Newmarket, Feb. 3.	O. C. BAKER.

Putney and Athens,	Mar.	6	7	E. Barnard,	44	24	25
Brattleboro',				Wilmington,	May	1	2
t. Holly,	66	13	14	N. Wardsbore',	11	1	2
artland,	66	20	21	(Woodstock,	. 11	8	9
est Windsor and				Bridgewater,	**	15	16
Felchville,	66	27	28	Londonderry,	**	22	
. Falls,	April	3	4	Barnard,		_	
Proctoraville,	34	10	11	W. Norwich and			
Perkinsville.				Union Q.,			
pringfield.	**	17	18	Hartford,	44	29	30
Springfield, Jan. 29				C. R.	HARD	ING	
CLARENC	ONT D	187	RIC	T-FOURTH QUARTER.			
Claremont,				Rindge.	14	10	11
Cornish,	Feb.	27	28	New Ipswich,	**		18
Unity.				( Hillsboro' and		••	
Acworth,	Mar.	6	7	Deering.		24	25
Marlow,	66		14	Lempeter and			18
Alstead.		-		Goshen.			
Valpole.	44	19	21	North Charlestown,	May	. 1	2
· carponer			~ *	C			-

Paterborn',
I wish all the Quarterly Conferences fully attended, and all the business in readiness for action, in order correctly to close the Conference year.

Benj. R. Hoff, P. E.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., TO FEB. 6. BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PERCE & CO., TO FEB. 6.
A. Hardy, Androver, Ms., I pkgs by Foster: N. Colver, care L.
B. Bliss, P. M. No. Wilbraham, Ms., I pkgs by Thompson; E. A.
Rice, Lowell, Ms., I pkgs by Tuck; A. Kent, N. Bedfird, Ms., I
pkgs left at G. C. Rand's; G. F. Wells & Co., Newbury, Vt. I pkge
do.; M. A. Howe, Winchester, N. H., I pkge by White; Meess B.
Tower, I pkge left at Parker & Hall's, 68 Blackstone St.; H. Pratt,
Fall River, Ms., I pkge by Kingsley; W. A. Alcott, Orleans, Ms.,
I box left at Plymouth R. R. depot; Robt. Kellen, Greenfeldi, Mass.,
I pkge by Thompson; J. Livesey, Jr., Nantucket, Ms., I pkge by
Hatch; G. W. Stearus, Thompson, Conn., I pkge by Leonard; E.
A. Stockman, West Buxton, Ms., by express to Saco, thence by
stage; Geo. Burnham, Taunton, Mass., I pkge by Davenport.

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged.

See that the money you			
Adams, Lucinda	2 00	pays to	Oct. 1, '47
Andrews, Almira	2 00	44	Feb. 1, '48
Abbott, M. A.	1 00	64	Aug. 1, '47
Putton, Alvah	1 00	44	Jan. 1, '47
Barnard, Henry	2 00	**	Jan. 1, '47
Barrows, Elmer	1 00	66	Jan. 15, '47
Bedurtha, Lyman	2 00	66	Feb. 1, '43
Buck, Benj.	17		In full.
Ballen, J. B.	1 00	86	Aug. 1, '47
Beale, J. M.	2 00	66	Jan. 1, '47
Bradley, D. M.	5 00	**	July 1, '47
Bond, C. M.	4 00	11	Oct. 1, '46
Billings, Ethan	2 00	44	Feb. 1, '48
Basford, Jerusha	2 21		In full.
Braindell Nancy	1 00	**	Aug. 1, '47
Btaisdoll, Nancy Crombie, Thos.	2 00	82	
Carlton, Goo. W.	1 75	**	
Carrion, Goo. W.	1 00	**	Feb. 1, 48
Crouch, C. A.	2 00	10000	Aug. 1, '47
Colburn, Newell		86	Jan. 1, 47
Crocker, O. H.	2 00		Feb. 1, '48
Copp, Wm.	2 00	- 14	Jan. 1, '47
Collins, M. B.	1 00		July 1, '47
Dunham, John	2 00	**	Feb. 1, '48
Estes, Alanson	2 00	44	Feb. 1, '48
Fisk, John	1 00	44	Aug. 1, '47
Herrick, Nathl.	2 00	"	Oct. 24, '47
Hutchinson, Chas.	2 00	46	Aug. 23, '46
Hall, B. M.	1.00	64	June 1, '47
Hemmenway, S. S.	2 00	66	Oct. 1, '46
Hinckley, Oliver	2 00	44	Oct. 1, '47
Howard, Jas.	2 00	66	Feb. 1, '47
Hall, J. B.	4 00	66	Jan. 1, '47
Hill, Geo.	4 50	44	Jan. 1, '48
Hoyt, W. C.	1 00	**	Jan. 1, '48
Hunt, Aaron	1 00	46	Feb. 1, '48
Jones. Harvey Jr.,	2 00	44	Feb. 1, '48
	1 00	**	1.00. 1, 40
Knapp, A. E.	6 59		Aug. 1, '47
Keach, H. W.	50		In full.
Kellen, Robt.	2 00	**	On account.
Lane, A. P.		"	Aug. 1, '47
Livesey, John	2 00	**	Oct. 1, '47
Makepeace, Jonathan	2 00		Oct. 1, '47
Martin, Alvah	2 00	4.	Feb. 1, '48
Newhall, Jacob	2 00	"	Nov. 1, '46
Newhall, B. M.	2 00	**	Mar. 1, '48
Noble, Simeon	2 00	**	Nov. 1, '47
Ordway, A. S. Prince, Mahala	2 00	44	Feb. 1. '47
Prince, Mahala	1 00	46	July 1, '47
Rawson, Jas.	1 00		On account.
Raddin, Geo. W.	4 00	66	May 1, '47
Radding, Chas.	4 00	84	Mar. 1, '46
Seavey, Amos	2 17	- 66	Feb. 1, '47
Skinner, J. H.	15 00		On account.

Rkinner, J. H.
Stawo, Benj.
Scudder, Josiah Jr.,
Sweetser, Chas.
Tabor, David
Taynter, Asa
Truman, Marcus
Whinery, H. S.
Worthen, Jacob W.
Walker, Wm.
Williams, Wm.
Warner, H. C.
Webber, S. S.
W.lsy, N. P.
Wilcox, Harrist
Young, J. J. On account.
Jan. 1, '47
Feb. 1, '43
Sept. 1, '47
Dec. 15, '47
Feb, 10, '47
In full.
May 1, '47
Mar. 13, '47
July 1, '47
Feb. 1, '48
Aug. 1, '47
July 1 " Calhoun and Webster, the motion of Mr. Speight passed—33 to 15.

Finally, the words of the resolution of the last year in regard to Palo Alto were adopted, and as amended, the resolution was passed unanimosly.

The House was all day engaged upon amendments of the Senate to the ten regiments bill. By a very large majority, they disagreed to the amendments striking out the proviso which enables the President to appoint officers to these regiments during the recess of the Senate. The amendment relationship of the Senate during the recess of the Senate. The amendment relationship of the Senate of the

COMMUNICATIONS. A. Kent.—W. S. Simmons—L. Boyden—W. Emerson—J. B. Weeks

—R. Kellen—R. Tilton—I. B. Bigelow—W. Eishop—N. L. Chase—
A. Carter—J. Irish—D. M. Bradley (I find \$2 credited on your ascount, as per receipt you sent, but the time given in the receipt is a
mistake; the receipt I now send is correct)—D. Wise—A. M. Osgood—J. C. Aspenwall—C. R. Harding—G. M. Carpenter—J. D.
Butler—S. W. Pearse—L. Heward—J. Boyce—W. C. Hoyt—S.
Dresser—J. Wilson—A. Hunt—M. Y. Wells (we shall send you the
paper, and wish you to act as agent, as heretofore)—J. S. Loveland

—A. B. Wheeler—J. C. Goodridge—A. W. Pratt—C. H. Chase—J. G.
Johnson—A. Kent—C. R. Wikins—D. Richards—S. Sargent—F. A.
Bean—C. C. Mason—A. H. Hall.

### BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

	in the manner.	rossus e roughitten.	
	BEEF, PORE	LARD, &c.	
Mess Beef, per bbl.,		Ohio Mess,	15 00 a 16 00
Navy Mess, bbl.,	10 00 a 11 00 9 00 a 9 50	Do. Prime, Bost'n Lard, in bbls.	14 00 a 15 00
No. 1 do.,	7 50 a 0 00	lb.,	8 . 8 1-3
Pork, Boston, ex.	, 50 & 0 00	Ohio do., do.	8 8 8 1-2
clear, bbl.,	a 15 00	Hame, Boston, Ib.,	91-2 . 10
Boston Clear,	16 00 a 18 00	Do., Ohio, lb.,	8 . 8-3
Ohio, ex. clear,	19 00 a 20	Tongues, bbl.,	18 00 a 20 00
Do., clear,	17 00 a 18 00	and the surprise	
BU	TTER, CHEE	SE, AND EGGS.	
Lump, 100 lbs.,	20 a 23	Cheese, best, ton,	7 . 7 1.2
Tub, best, ton,	16 a 20	Do. common, ton	
Shipping, do	7 a 10	Bggs, 100 doz.,	18 a 20
1	FRUIT AND	VEGETABLES.	
Apples, per bbl.,	1 75 a 2 25	Onions, per bbl.,	a 2 00
Potatoes, bbl.,	1 75 a 2 00	Pickles, bbl.,	6 00 a 7 00
Beets, bbl.,	1 00 a 1 25	Peppers, bbl.,	8 00 a 9 00
Carrots, bbl.,	1 00 a 1 25	Mangoes, bbi.,	8 00 a 10 00
	HAY [ Who	lesals Prices.]	
Country, 100 lbs.,	80 a 85	Straw, 100 lbs.,	60 a 65
Eastern pressed, to	n, 12 a 12 50		
	HOPS[Wh	olesale Prices.)	
1st sort, 1846, lb.,	9 a 9 1-2	2d sort,	00 a 00
	WOOL [ W	tolesale Prices.)	
Saxony fleece, lb.,	37 a 40	Com. to 1-4 blood.	22 a 24
Do. prime,	38 a 40	Lambs, super.,	29 a 31
Do. lambs,	8	Do. 1st qual.,	24 a 26
Am. full blood,		Do 2d do	14 a 17
Do. half blood,		Do 3d do	9 a 12
	FLOUR A	ND GRAIN.	

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

The Flour market has become more settled, and the advanced prices asked on the arrival of the steamer have been mainly sustained. There has been considerable demand for export, and some 10,000 bils Genesee have been taken at \$6.75 a 6.87, most of it at the latter quotation—2900 bils Ohio round hoop, \$6.50 per bil, cash.—The stock of Southern is quite small. No Alexandria or Frederickaburg com' in market. 1000 bils Fredericksburg, Knox brand, taken for export at a price equal to \$6.50; 1200 do. Baltimore, Howard street, and 500 do. Georgetown, at \$6.50; 200 do. Howard street, \$6.75; 200 do. Extra Knox, \$7.25 per bil cash.
Grain.—The Corn Market is firm at \$1 per bushel, for both yellow flat and white, with a small supply. Two shipments, amounting to some 40,000 bushels, have been re-soid at \$1 per bushel, but with the privilege of shipping at \$6 per bushel below the now asking rate; 1500 busheis yellow round soid at the depot, at \$1.05 per bushel, for cash. Oats have also materially advanced, and sales have been made of \$8 a 10,000 bushels Northern and Eastern at 40c; holders now asking 50 a 52c per bushel.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Feb. 1. BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Feb. 1.

At Market, 390 Beef Cattle, 12 yokes Working Oxen, 28 Cows and Calves, 1600 Sheep, and about 200 Swine.

Beef Cattle.—Extra, 86.50; first quality, 86.25; second, from \$5.50 to \$5.75; third, from \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Working Oxen.—Sales were noticed at \$92, \$87, and \$95.

Coves and Calves.—Sales were made at \$19, \$26, \$30, \$32.55, and

840. Skeep.—Sales of lots taken at \$2.25, \$3.50, \$4.25, and one lot at \$6.00.

60.0. Swine.—At wholesale, 4c for Sows, and 5c for Barrows; at retail, from 5 to 6 1-2 a 7c.

N. B.—We noticed a beautiful yoke of white Steers, 4 years old, raised and fed by Freeman Fuller, Eq., of North White Creek, Washington county, N. Y., taken at 87.50 per hundred, and the Steers noticed on Monday last were sold at vendue to S. H. Rennet, Esq., for \$315.

#### MARRIED.

In this city, Feb. 3, by Rov. J. Shepard, Mr. George Rash to Miss Jane B. Goodwin, both of Boston.

In Cheisea, Mass., Feb. 7, by Rev. M. Dwight, Mr. Henry L. Putnam to Miss Mary J. Cochran, both of Cheisea.

In Pepperell, Jan. 21, at the residence of Ivers R. Harrey, Esq., by Rev. David Andrews, Mr. J. J. A. Sewall to Mrs. Nancy J. Lawrence. (The printers acknowledge the reception of a generous slice of cake from the above. For this unusual token of remembrance, we wish them a long and happy life.)

In Northampton, Dec. 30, by Rev. W. R. Bagnall, Mr. Jonathan S. Field to Miss Sarah Cobb, both of Deerfield, Ms. In Lowell, Jan. 24, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Mr. True, Ephraim B. Thomas, M. D., to Miss Sophia A., daughter of Mr. John Putney.

In Pelham, N. H., Jan. 28, by Rev. Mr. Dunham, Mr. William Thom, of Salem, to Miss Sarah J. Butler, of P. In Northbridge, Jan. 20, by Rev. T. H. Mudge, Mr. Francis H. Hewett to Miss Lucy Taylor.

In Madrid, Me., Jan. 21, by Rev. Wm. Wyman, Mr. Wm. Tarbox, of Phillips, to Miss Miranda M. Hankerson, ef M. In Southwick, Nov. 25, by Rev. I. B. Bigelow, Mr. Stephen Pease, of Westfield, to Miss Lucinda Palmer, of S. Jan. 5, Mr. Willis Dibble to Miss R. A. Vining, both of S. By Rev. H. Moulton, Jan. 23, Mr. James S. Potter, of Rutland, Miss Lydia A. Lawrence, of Leominster.

In Stoughton, Jan. 31, by Rev. J. C. Goodridge, Mr. Edwin Gay to Miss Rebecca Bronson, all of S.

In this city, Friday, Jan. 29, Mrs. Martha, relict of the late Capt. Sylvanus Rich, and daughter of Capt. Matthias Rider. She was born in Wellfiest, Feb. 20, 1779. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for many years, and died a true Christian, perfectly easy and happy.

In Blandford, Jan. 23, of congestion of the lungs, Sarah Ellen, only child of Rev. Wm. A. and Harriet Bruman, aged I year and 7 months.

In Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 18, Mrs. Eliza Maria, wife of F. G.
Freeman, and daughter of Widow Sally Burrill, of Vienna, Me.,

### Advertisements.

SANBORN'S ANALYTICAL GRAMMAR. ANBORN'S ANALYTICAL GRAMMAR.

A NALYTICAL GRAMMAR of the English Language,

A embracing the Introductive and Progressive methods of
teaching, with familiar explanations, in the lecture style, ap,
propriate parsing examples, both in Etymology and Syntax;
Questions subjoined for recitation; Exercises in false Syntax;
Orthography, Punctuation, Enunication, Figures, and an Appendix. In five parts. Being a complete System, of Grammar, containing much new matter not found in other Grammars.
Designed for the use of all who wish to obtain a through and
practical knowledge of the English language. Dy DYER H.
SANBORN, A. M. Prof. of Math., Int. and Natural Science
in the N. H. Conf. Seminary. Seventh edition, improved, 1846. SANBORN'S NORMAL SCHOOL GRAM-

MAR. MAR.

BEING an abridgement of the Analytical Grammar of the English Language. By DYER H. SANBORN, A. M., Prof. of Math., Int. and Nat. Science, in the N. H. Conference Seminary, at Northfield.

The above and highly recommmended Books may be had at the Bookstores of Waite, Peirce & Co., B. B. Mussey, and others, Boston; William Hyde & Co., Portland; and of the Publisher, in Concord, N. H.

WM. M. NASSAU'S HAIR DRESSING ROOM, No. 28 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON. 13- Particular attention given to honing Razors, Jan. 27.

THE OFFICE OF THE PROPRIETOR OF HOLMAN'S NATURE'S GRAND RE-STORATIVE, Is removed to 54 Cornkill. J. B. HOLMAN, Proprietor, tf 54 Cornhill, Boston. May 20.

SETH HALL. FUNERAL UNDERTAKER. Office under M. E. Church, Church St. Orders left as above, or with Waite, Peirse & Co., 1 Cornhill, will meet with immediate attention.

Dec. 23.

WILLARD PAGE'S TEMPERANCE VICTUALLING CELLAR NO. 53 NORTH MARKET ST., BOSTON. Hot Coffee and Ten furnished with Meals, at all hours of the day. Also, Regular and Transient Boarders.
Sept. 23.

HILL & BRODHEAD, BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS AND STATIONERS, NOS. 17 AND 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

NOS. 17 AND 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

HILL & BRODHEAD keep constantly on hand, and fet sale, at lowest prices, a large assortment of Law, Theological, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books. Also a large yariety of Stationery, including Letter, Cap, Pot, Bill, Note and Fancy Papers; Bristol and London Board; Drawing and Tracing Papers; Plain, Fancy and Embossed Visiting Cards; Drawing and Writing Pencils; Paints; Camel's Hair Pencils; Indelible Ink; Steel Pens and Penholders, of every variety; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Inkstands and Ink Slates; Blank, Account, Check and Memorandum Books; Portfolios &c., &c.

#### E. & G. G. HOOK. ORGAN BUILDERS. Corner of Leverett and Second Streets, Boston.

Corner of Leverett and Second Streets, Boston.

Where they have every facility for the manufacture of every description of Church Organs, comprising an extensive factory built expressly for the purpose; a large stock of most thoroughly seasoned wood of various kinds, some of which has been stored upwards of twenty years, rendering it invaluable for certain purposes; first rate workmen in the various branches, who have been for a long time in their employ.—which, together with great personal experience and antermitted application, enables them to present inducements worthy the consideration of the public.

In the department of Reed Stops, they have attained a degree of mathematical precision hitherto unequalled, which evables them to produce Reeds of the most perfect quality and uniformity of tone and promptness of intonation, as well as the property of standing in tune in an unusual degree.

They have supplied many of the principal churches throughout the country with Organs, among which are several of the argest class. They would refer to the following:—the chube of the late Dr. Channing, the Tremont Temple, and the chube of the late Dr. Channing, the Tremont Temple, and the chube of the Holy Gross, in Boston; the Rev. Dr. Dewey's, and the Rev. Mr. Bellows' churches in New York; Rev. Mr. Farley's, in Brooklyn; and St. Lake's and St. Philip's churches in hill adelphia.

N. B. Constantly on hand snall sized Church Organs, and second hand do., in good repair.

### LINES

COMPOSED FOR AND SUNG AT A DONATION PARTY.

> Kind friends, we bid you welcome, Not for the generous store Your open-handed kindness Has placed within our door; For this, our thanks we offer, But dearer far we prize The pure and kincly feeling

Short time ago we parted From trusted friends and true; And weary and faint-bearted We came to dwell with you. We came to live with strangers, We sought and found a home, Where soothing, cheering kindness, Was breathed in every tone.

When rosy morn is stealing Upon the azure sky, Its softened light eclipsing The starry orbs on high, Or when the stilly even Upon the earth descende, We render thanks to heaven,

For neighbors, home, and friends. God bless our friends and neighbors, And grant them peace and health; God bless the poor man's labors, God bless the rich man's wealth With bliss that never faileth, With joy that never ends, With fame that none assaileth, God bless our noble friends.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL.

Sister HANNAH HIGGINS died in Bucksport, Me., Nov. 6, aged 75 years. She was one of the first fruits of Methodism in this place. She was awakened to a sense of her danger under the soul-stirring appeals of Jesse Lee, on his first tour through Maine, in the year 1793, but did not at that time obtain an evidence of peace with God. It was under the labors of Br. T. Merritt, on his first coming to Maine, that she believed with the heart unto righteousness, and made confession with the mouth unto salvation.

It pleased God to place sister Higgins in easy circumstances in the world, thereby furnishing an opportunity to contribute largely to the hap-piness and comfort of the heralds of salvation, as they pursued the work of their holy calling: and few, if any, improved their means to better advantage, for the last fifty years. There are many preachers yet living in New England, who, on seeing this notice, will rise up and call her blessed, and thank God, on her behalf, that she has finished her course with joy. She has left a family of children and grand-children in the Methodist Church, to carry out the work she has so nobly defended for many years. Her only surviving son is a member of the Maine Conference; consecrated, we trust, to the interests of Zion, so dear to the heart of his sainted mother. Bucksport, Me., Jan. 28. J. ATWELL.

Widow WADLIN died in Biddeford, Me., Sept. aged 72 years. Sister Wadlin was one of the members of the M. E. Church in this place. She suffered much during a few months previous to her death, but we trust she has now

" Sickness, sorrow, pain, and death,

She remarked that she was not afraid to die, but was ready, patiently waiting for the time to come. May we all meet death with the same composure. Lyman, Me., Jan. 27. A. R. LUNT.

Mrs. SOPHRONIA, wife of Br. Melvin Newhall died of consumption, in Weathersfield, Vt., Nov. 28, aged 39 years. Sister N. embraced religion in her youth, and for more than a score of years has been an acceptable member of the M. E. Church. I visited her two days before her death and found her in a peaceful, heavenly frame of mind. Though perfectly resigned, she was evidently awaiting her change with a desire to "de-part and be with Christ." While she has gone to her rest, she has left a deeply afflicted husband, and four precious children, to mourn their loss. We trust they will meet her in heaven. Weathersfield, Jan., 1847. E. JORDAN.

Mr. DANIEL MILLER died in East Greenwich, R. I., Dec. 28, aged 51. He was converted about the first of November last, and on the first Sabbath in December, at his own request, he was received on probation in our church, was baptized, and received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This proved to be the last Sabbath that he attended meeting. His health, which for months had been feeble, rapidly declined, and before the next sacramental occasion arrived, he died in perfect peace, praising God for having converted his soul before he was laid upon a bed of sickness and death, and rejoicing in hope of a blessed immortality. L. E. Greenwich, R. I., Jan., 1847. L. W. BLOOD.

### SLAVERY.

For the Herald and Journal,

#### PRACTICABILITY OF THE PLAN OF EMANCIPATION.

I am glad to find that my views on the emancipation of the slaves in our country, meet with much more favor than I anticipated. Whether the identical plan I have recommended shall be adopted or not, I am by no means solicitous, if only the object can be accomplished in some way just to the parties concerned, and mutually beneficial to the slaveholders and the slaves, as it unquestionably must be, if the principles of justice and mercy are exemplified in the

But those who take it for granted that I have advocated emancipation on political and pecuniary grounds alone, have not attended to my arguments, and especially to the motives which I have presented to the slaveholders and to the friends of the slave, to induce them to exert themselves in the work of emancipation. To prove this, would be to transcribe a great poron of all I have written on the subject, as I have all along pleaded the cause on the principles of justice, -(as well as of mercy and benevolence,) which certainly is the sternest attribute of the Deity, and the most inflexible principle of morality. To be convinced of this, let the reader consult the 15th number, which treats of the evils of the domestic slave trade, and compare what is there said with the following sentence, in number

tracts, as heaven is higher than the earth."

was the friend of God, for the same book that re- come, life everlasting." cords the one records the other, and, therefore, if I discredit the one, I must the other,-I say, after adverting to this fact, I add the following words :-

"Nor does the servitude exemplified among the Hebrews, afford any just precedent for the modern slave trade, or for a justification of American slavery, as we shall more fully see in the

prosecution of our subject." It is true, I allow that slavery might be so arranged and modified, as to make it compatible with Scripture precedent; but that it was not so arranged in our country, either by the laws of the States where it exists, or by the general practice of those who held their fellow beings in bondage.

Now, after this unequivocal declaration of my sentiments, and more especially after the more full development of them in my subsequent numbers, how any one can infer that I placed emancipation wholly upon political grounds, and civil and temporal considerations, is one of those

problems that I am unable to solve. It is true that I did not take up my space in dwelling entirely upon the evils of slavery, whether granted that these were so apparent supercede the necessity of further proof; but my ago. rincipal object was, to propose an adequate rem-When a city is on fire, who renders the greater service, they who run through the streets. crying fire! fire! especially after the fact is so notorious, as to exclude all doubt, or they who alarm must be given; and the alarm of slavery strength failed, and his body contracted, until he again, until its repetition has become sickening, when in bed, such was his severe pain, occasioned remedy. This defect I have attempted to supply, while, of course, I admitted the existence of the evil, for I could hardly be so foolish as to propose on the other, as your inclination dictates; but he a remedy for an evil which did not exist. But this remedy, it is said, is impracticable.-

Let us examine the weight of this objection. Now, to make a thing impracticable, it must purpose. be shown to be so, either, 1st. Because it is imman can engage in it, and hence it is morally im-

possible. 1st. As to the first, I do not think that any considerate man will pronounce it impracticable, but they were Christians, and taught him the the nature of things for the slaves to be set free, for him of a Savior who died for him and for all. dies, and several of the States in our own country; They prayed for and with him, and through the though I grant that the difficulties were much less in the way of emancipation in those places, than they are in the slave States on our own continent; but the means at our command are more in prayer at the family altar.\* Thus he was ample, and the strength to apply them more mighty than in the former cases; and hence the mighty than in the former cases; and hence the the greater prospect of success; what has been came his support and comfort. To this source done under certain circumstances, may be done again under similar circumstances; and as emancipation has been effected by the British government under very difficult circumstances, and joice in all his privations and trials. by the American State governments under somefore he died. He told me he had rather remain

2. Is it beyond the power of man, aided by the rdinary helps of divine providence, to render it impracticable? Who will say this? Moses might have said that it was impracticable to mancipate the Israelites, yet the thing was done. The spies brought an evil report from the land of Canaan, and said there were giants in the plied, "I do not think so now." and, and that it was impossible to conquer them; but in Caleb and Joshua there was another spirit, and they said, " we are well able to go up and possess the land," and they went accordingly, and conquered the idolatrous nations. But these, the objector will say, were effected by the miraculous interposition of God's hand. Be it so. Yet how many events have been achieved by the ngenuity and strength of man, with only the ormary means afforded by divine providence .-Who, among the ancients, would have believed that the vast ocean could be navigated by the help of the mariner's compass? Yet it has been done. How long did Columbus labor to convince any of the courts of Europe, that it was practicable to discover a new world, before he could enlist any one in the enterprise? Yet he succeeded, by patient perseverance, and we are seeing the results of his grand enterprise. How many faint hearts laughed at the folly of our noble ancestors, when they contemplated the achievement of the independence of the United States. Yet they went forward in their daring enterprise, and succeeded in raising a lasting monument to their wisdom and courage, in emancipating these colonies from the political and civil throldom under which they groaned. How long did Fulton endure the scoffs and jeers of fools, before he succeeded in the application of steam to the propulsion of boats and ships? He at length, by patient perseverance, silenced them all. And the thousands of steamboats, on almost all rivers, lakes and seas, attest the depth of his philosophical mind, and the accuracy of his prac-

point to another, almost with the speed of lightning? Yet such is the fact. And will any man say that it is impossible, aided as they must be in such a design of justice and mercy, by a just and merciful God, for the American nation, by a united strength and a simultaneous effort, to free the land from the abominations of slavery? No, indeed, it cannot be! We are well able to go up and possess the land, if we only have the will to do it. And I rejoice to know that our legislators, both at Washington, and in some of the State legislatures, are waking up to the importance of this subject, and seem determined, if they cannot remove it where it exists, to prevent its introduc-

tical knowledge. And who would have believed,

not ten years since, that the magnetic fluid could

be made the vehicle of news from one distant

be formed. Let us speed them on by our voices of approval, and the work shall be done.

I must reserve what I have to say on the moral practicability of the plan, for another number. 1 conclude, by observing,—Let Br. De Vinné go on and urge upon individuals their high responsibili-ty connected with this affair, for certain I am, that if he can succeed in convincing every indithere said with the following sentence, in number vidual slaveholder that it his duty to set his slaves finer. He trampled many of the vines down, free, he will mightily aid me in convincing the and seemed less and less disposed to stop at a

tion into any new States or territories which may

eminent citizens of Maryland to the exhausting entire people of the United States, that it is their effects of slavery upon the physical constitution of the country, I remark:—

"If we add to these the demoralizing influof him not to attempt to weaken my arguments, ence of slavery, as depicted in my preceding numbers, the motive for emancipation acquires a force as far above the one presented in these extracts, as heaven is higher than the earth."

or him not to attempt to weaken my arguments, by insimuating that I have presented no moral considerations, as motives to induce the slave-holder to adopt measures for emancipation, as this would be unjust both to me and to the cause Indeed, how any one could have supposed that that I plead. If, in addition to the moral and I had asserted, or insinuated, or even implied, evangelical principles which I have urged to inin the remotest degree, that American slavery, cite my fellow citizens to engage in this work, I either in its origin, progress, or as it now exists, have added political and temporal motives, I am is sanctioned by Scripture, or is compatible with certainly justified by Scripture; for Jesus Christ the laws of morality, it is difficult to conceive, as himself said to the people, to induce them to be all my arguments are founded on the presumption that it is a moral wrong, destructive of the of God and his righteousness, and all these things peace and happiness of society, and, of course, of the individuals who compose society. So I as- be added unto you." And the same master sert, in the first number I wrote. After adverting teacher said, in answer to the inquiry of Peter, to the fact that slavery existed among all the na- "No man that hath forsaken house, or parents, tions of antiquity, not excepting the Hebrews or brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdon themselves-a fact, by the way, as well attested, of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold as is the fact that Moses existed, or that Abraham more in the present time, and in the world to

# YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

For the Herald and Journal.

SKETCH OF A LITTLE BOY.

My dear young friends, have you ever thought seriously upon the goodness of your Father in heaven, who has watched over you and preserved you all your life long, who has kept you in health, and given you ten thousand blessings, while many as young as yourselves have been deprived of these blessings, and have been called to drink deep of the cup of affliction for many long months, and some for years? If I could impress upon your minds the obligations you are under to your heavenly Father, a great deal would be done towards your becoming disciples of the blessed Savior. Now if you will listen, I will political, civil, domestic or moral, for I took it for relate in brief the sufferings of a little boy with whom I became acquainted a number of years When first I knew him, he was bright, healthful, and active as any other little boy, but when about five years old, I think, he fell, and injured his back, which brought on an affection of the spine. (Your parents will tell you all exert themselves to extinguish it? It is true, the about the spine, if you ask them.) The injury, which appeared slight, at first, increased, his was confined, most of the time, to his bed. But by large abscesses on his back, that he could not lay, as you do, sometimes on one side, and then was obliged, most of the time, for nearly two years, to rest upon his knees, laying his arms in a chair placed by the side of the bed for that

it is beyond the power of man, aided by the common helps of divine providence, to achieve it; or, sind parents. He also executed many little arucles of taste, which, to his surviving friends,
d. Because it is so wrong in itself, that no good will remain as sweet mementos of his patience and filial love.

One thing I must not omit to mention; that importance of a preparation to die. They told influence of the ever blessed Spirit he gave his heart to the Savior, when about ten years old, ties to be overcome may be grappled with he was to pass. The religion of Jesus now behe looked for consolation in the hours of deepest

ed by the other States of the confederacy, aided in the situation he was then in (and his sufferings ed by the other States of the confederacy, aided in their just and merciful deed by the free States, in the way I have proposed. There is nothing than have health, and be like some boys in the in their just and merchan deed by the last street, who profand the name of God, and neglected the Savior. He loved the Savior, and the Savior made him happy and contented.

Neither did he think his sufferings too great nor murmur under the afflictive rod. On on occasion, his father remarked to him, "When you get to heaven, you will not think your suffer ings here worth naming." He immediately re

When you are well and happy, my dear young friends, I suppose you sometimes sing, but can you sing the songs of Zion when you are sick and in pain? Instead of complaining, this afflicted young Christian used to sing a great deal. One of his favorite hymns commenced with

"The world that I am leaving." &c.

About a week before he died, he told his mother he thought he could not live through the night. but he was ready to go, and in this state of mind he continued, till the Lord called him away from his sufferings to his reward on high. O how blessed it is to be ready to die and go to heaver where Jesus is!

Now I suppose you would like to know th name of this young Christian. His name was George Anthony, son of Mr. Abraham Anthony. of Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard. He died las April, at the age of 14 years. His deeply afflicted parents feel the loss of his companie and pious example; but they rejoice in hope of meeting him by and by where suffering and death are known no more.

" Ves, they hush their sighs and weep no more, They see him on that blissful shore, Where saints and angels dwell; With golden harps they hear them sing, Sweet songs of honor to their King, Who doeth all things well."

And now, my dear young friends, if you have not sought and found the Savior, O remember he died for you; that life, health, friends, and all blessings are his gifts. And remember, too, that he is able to take these blessings away. Give your young hearts to Jesus; let all your life be spent in his service, and then the Savior will make you holy and happy. He will prepare you to suffer and die, and to live with him for ever. Webster, Jan. 21.

\* Is not this an encouragement, Mr. Editor, for every Chris ian parent thus to lend their children to the Savior through this blessed means of grace ?

### THE BLACKBERRY PARTY.

A party of boys and girls went one afternoon pick blackberries. They were to be found in field a mile or two from their homes, and were very fine and abundant. Each of the party bad a basket, or a tin pail or cup, and were soon among the prickly vines. Jemmy Thompson had the smallest vessel of all, and expected soon to fill it, and help his mates. He went right in among the thickest of the vines, picking one or two of the largest here and there, and striding along, to find some that were still larger and

proper place, and go industriously to work, and Nance, I not sick. But I feel very strange. I "Yes, there must be poison in the cup, fo fill his cup. He wandered all over the pasture, feel as if dere was a great stone where my heart they who drink it sometimes grow giddy and were no good blackberries there. When he returned to his party, he found nearly all of them 'fraid old Kitty put charm on you for turnin' had filled their cups, and were now filling them- Brindle out on the pastur.' selves, while the bottom of his, which was smaller than all, was scarcely covered. The children charm from up yonder. I been very bad, Nance, and I fraid God been very angry wid me."

in good earnest where you are now, and keep gry wid all de wicked, but if you sin no more, steadily and industriously at work till the end is he will always love you now." attained. Some boys and girls read books as God was neber angry wid you, but I know he time is frittered away in roaming every where for won't forgive me; I have been so wicked." knowledge, and when all is done, they find they "Yes, he will forgive you, Joe. Did not de have no knowledge at all

the salvation of the soul. The way to secure it like white snow,'-' Come unto me ye heavy is, to begin at once, just where you are—to seek loaded, and I will give you rest'-- 'Call upon me is, to begin at once, just where you are—to seek God by simple obedience to the gospel of his Son. O! how many children and youth, and grown persons, too, have spent a whole life in thinking now and then, when and where it was thinking now and then, when and where it was the state of the st best to begin to do something in earnest, and af- in de cornfield, I thought that the devil was in ter all, drop into the grave before the great busi- every old tree and stump, and at last I grew so ness of life is fairly begun.

From the Baltimore Monument CATO AND JOE AT THE LOVE-FEAST.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

I once, by a good deal of manœuvring, got into one of the love-feasts of the colored people, at the Bethel meeting-house, in Fish street. It has been so long since, that I cannot distinctly remember a tithe of what was said. I will, howfidelity as far as it goes.

The meeting was not large, those present filling only about half of the lower floor of the church. None but members or "seekers" were admitted. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which the plates of bread, cut up into little cubes, were handed through every bench. A single piece was taken and eaten by each person. Then pitchers of water were passed along, out of which each individual took a single draught. all gettin' to talk about so much." This little ceremony is a beautiful indication of brotherly love-they are and drank together.

After this, a collection was taken up for the poor, and then commenced the speaking. Just as the spirit moved them, they would get up and sinners every day. Now God is not angry wid tell their experience, and speak of the goodness me, and I feel so happy." of God to their souls. Old Cato spoke first. His story was something like the following:

"I stand here, brethren, a livin' monument of

sins. Since den, I have had many sore conflicts wid de debil, who have often tried to rob me of my confidence; but I always says, when he I sorry I done bad, and massa look at me, and come tryin' to fool me wid his dewices, 'Do you smile forgivingly upon me; wouldn't that be tellmember de old cherry tree in massa's corn-field?' ing me massa wan't angry any longer? Just so and quick as lightnin' de old beast is gone. He de Lord tell me he not angry any more.' don't like de old cherry tree, where my soul was conwerted. It was a hard battle dat I had wid he tink a long time. Bime-by he say, de old adwersary, in dat corn-field. I had gone mournin' many days, wid my head bowed down God angry wid you any more." as de bulrush, while Satan was tellin' me all de And from dat day to dis, I have not forgotten time dat marcy was clean gone for eber. One what massa Jefferson said about not making God night I went to a prayer meetin' in de quarter, angry; and dis night, bless his holy name, I and cried mightily for mercy. But I had been know dat he is not angry wid me. a wicked sinner, and there seemed no mercy for me. Satan was all de while tellin' me dat God had cast me off, dat he would hab notin' to do wid such a wicked wretch as I was. But I told de old warmint dat he was a liar, and de fader of lies. Dis made him mad as a bull, and he fairly roared in my ear dat God was angry wid me, and would not pardon my sins. De people was pravin' all around me, and de mourners callin' for mercy. Presently one jumped up and cried, Glory, glory, glory. Dis was like a knife tru my heart; and I sprung to my feet, ran out of de house, and afore any had time to follow me, had got out of sight. De first place I found myself after dis, was down on my knees by de old cherry tree. And now Satan and I had it, rough and tumble, I tell you. He came to me like a great black snake, and he crawl, first round my leg, and den up to my body, until he laid his great ugly head along side of me. But de tighter he squeeze de harder I pray. Bime-by he turn his head down a little, and begin to go off. I pray harder and louder, and he steal off all de while, like a shamed puppy. Bime-by he go down to de leg, and den unwind himself slowly, until at last he drop down upon de ground, and den sweep off like a streak of lightnin'. De moment he off, dat moment de blessin came, and choly. I jump to my feet, and cry, 'Glory, glory, glory,' so loud dat all the people in de meetin' runnin' out, and den what a time we had. Old massa he come too, and when I take him by de a favorite hawk or raven, darting down, seized the hand, and tell him, wid tears runnin' down my ring. Fearful of communicating her loss to so

face, of de goodness of God to my soul, he wipe stern a lord, she kept it a secret to all but a few off de tear too, and say, 'Come, Cato, go to bed; I'm 'fraid you crazy.' But, bless de Lord, I was not crazy. Eber since den, I takes the old debil right back to de old cherry tree, when he come temptin' me, and he always wanishes whenever it to another page, boasted that it was the gift of we come in sight. Let de debil tempt wid his lies, I care not. I know dat I shall get up yonder. I shall get safely over Jurdun, and meet you all one day on de shiny banks of deliver-

Cato sat down, amid the shouts of the whole assembly, one of whom struck up a hymn, in woody dell, six hundred feet below! The tardy which all the congregation joined. Two verses were as follows:

"The devil trembles when he sees, Glory, Hallehijah! The weakest saint upon his knees, Glory, Hallelajah! One single saint can put to flight,

Glory, Hallelujah! Ten thousand blustering sons of night, Glory, Hallelujah!

"When Israel came to Jericho, Glory, Hallelujah! Began to pray, and shout, and blow, Glory, Hallelejah! The towering walls came tumbling down,

Glory, Hallelujah! Like thunder flat upon the ground, Glory, Hallelojah!

After this hymn was sung, all was quiet, for a few moments, when another old fellow got up, and has perhaps served for the basis of many away in one corner, and commenced his experience. His story was simple and affecting. 1 have often thought of it since, and admired the pious fervor and single-heartedness of that old negro. It must have had a deep effect upon those who could sympathize with him better than I could. His experience was something like the

" My dear brodering and sisters: while broder Cato was tellin' of de kind dealings of God his uncle Cyaxares; and to show that there was wid his soul, and how he had called him out of no merit in being a good cup-bearer, took the er Cato was telling of the land called him out of wid his soul, and how he had called him out of darkness into his marvellous light, my mind went back to de time when I too went mournin' many days on account of my sins. I den belonged to massa Jefferson, down in Virgiany, who very has forgotton one thing."

"What have I forgotten?" asked Cyrus.

"What have I forgotten?" asked Cyrus.

"What have I forgotten?" asked Cyrus. ed if dere was a great weight pressin' on my me and your mother." heart. Couldn't eat any dinner. Nance, she gone home long time now, say to me, 'Joe, why don't you eat your dinner—you sick?' I say 'no "Poison!" e.

" No, Nance, it is no charm from Kitty, it is

him a full cup to carry home with the rest of "Nance was a good woman, and had long sarv-The way to acquire knowledge, wealth, or any thing else that is worth seeking, is to set about it her cheeks; and she say—' Joe, de Lord is an-

preacher read from de good book-'If your sins And so, too, in the most important matter of all, be redder dan scarlet cloth, he will make dem

fraid dat I was just going to go back to the house, when I seem to hear a voice, and it say, ' Go and pray.' While from very fear, I trembled from head to foot, and the sweat stood on my face, and all over my body in large drops, I look around, but could see nobody. I stop awhile, not knowing what to do, when again de voice said, 'Go and pray.' Wit dis I fell down upon my knees right where I stood, and clasping my hands together, looked up, and said, 'How shall I pray?' and den I heard another voice, and it said, 'Be lieve in de Lord Jesus, and you shall be saved.' O, how de words go tru my heart, and I say, wid the tears runnin' down my face, 'Lord, I do believe.' And I did believe, and O! how happy I felt. De great load about my heart was gone, ever, venture a brief description, vouching for its and I felt as happy as a fedder. Just den massa

Jefferson come up, and he say, "Well, Joe, what you doin?" "O, massa, I be a praying to God, and he blessed my soul."

"How has God blessed your soul, Joe?" "He take great load off my heart, and make

me feel so happy, massa." "Well, come, Joe, tell me all about it. I want to know someting about dis religion you are

"Indeed, massa, I don't know how to tell you much about it. But it make me feel very good. A little while ago, I felt very miserable. I know dat I sinned against God, and dat he angry with

"But how do you know that God is not angry wid you, Joe? He has not told you so."

'Yes, massa, he told me so." "Told you so, Joe! Why, how could he tell

mazin mercy. I was once de wilest of the wile; you dat he was not angry wid you? but mercy found me afore I was clean gone. It "Why, massa, spose I be very bad, and masis now many years since I found pardon for my sa, he ge angry, and say he whip me. I get

### A MITE FOR THE POOR.

Of the embers burning low, Think of the scanty garb, Of the child of want and woe; Ye, whose bright cup of life With wealth is running o'er, Think of your brother man-Relieve him from your store.

If the widow's humble mite Received the Savior's praise. Shall not your gifts be blest

Ay, every deed of love Is a bright and sparkling gem, To be wreathed by angel hands In our heavenly diadem.

### THE COUNTESS AND HER RING.

The story of the Countess of Ida, or Toggenourg, and her ring, is as singular as it is melan-

She had placed her jewel case on the deep come window-sill of the Castle, to dry the outside leather, which had contracted damp. It was open, and chosen domestics, who were authorised to reward any one who might find it. A young page, unhappily not of the confidential party, picked it up at a great distance from the Castle, and showing a lady. The Baron heard the vain boast, desired to see the ring, recognised it as the one presented by himself to his wife on their betrothal, rushed into the room, where he found her at the same open window from whence she had lost the ring, and, without a word, threw her down into the truth availed not the unhappy youth, whose falshood caused the ruin of his lady and himself. Three days afterwards the innocence of both was made known by the pedlar, who had seen him pick it up, and had bid a price which the other refused : he came to offer the sum originally demanded. Every search was than made for the Countess, but she had, though much bruised, escaped as by a miracle, and withdrawn into a hollow cavern. There she lived four years on wild fruit, bird's eggs, and a little food, conveyed to her from time to time by an aged woman, to whom she communicated her preservation, and whose bounty she paid by spinning for her in the night. A favorite dog, at length, discovered her retreat, and the Baron went in great pomp to remove her to his Castle; but Ida refused to return, and, as an atonement for her sufferings and the death of the page, he allowed her to build a Convent, of which she became Abbess. The story is well authenticated, others, founded on the same idea, in after ages. -Historical Pictures of the Middle A

POISON.

Cyrus, of Persia, when a young prince, visited

"To taste the wine before you handed it to " I did not forget that, but I did not choose to

" Poison!" exclaimed the king.

sick, and fall down."

"Then you never drink in your country," inquired Astyages.

Yes, but we only drink to satisfy the thirst, and then a little water suffices."

This occurred nearly two thousand four hundred years ago, yet it as true as if it were an event of yesterday-that intoxicating drink is a

#### EMOTION AND FAITH.

There are two classes of Christians-those who live chiefly by emotion, and those who live chiefly by faith. The first class, those who live chiefly by emotion, remind one of ships that move by the outward impulses of wind operating upon sails. They are often at a dead calm. often out of their course, and sometimes driven back. And it is only when the winds are fair and powerful, that they move onward with rapid The other class, those who live chiefly faith, remind one of the magnificent steamers which cross the Atlantic, which are moved by an interior and permanent principle, and which, setting at defiance all obstacles, advance steadily and swiftly to their destination, through calm and storm, through cold and sunshine. Upham.

The reproaches of our enemies should rather quicken us to our duty, than drive us from it.

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s required, they are superior, in point of economy.

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the patronage of the public.

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N B. Boarding-Houses furnished at short notice. Ile

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THESE machines are thought to excel all others for cutter Hay, Straw, or Cornstatiss. The great advantage have over all other explinder enteres, consists principally increase and facility with which the knives can be adjusted. A one knife may be taken off and ground without tab whole number; and should any one knite become grinding, the edge can be set out by set screws, so as equal contact with the hill roller, without the new ngs to which the knives are fastened are of vast in s they serve to strengthen and support the knivent them from bending, while cutting cornsta

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many established favorities from later compose the worship of all denominations of Christians, thems and select pieces, suitable for almost every ligious occasions. There are compositions for measurant temperance and benevolent anniversaries, some of whith we written expressly for this work.

Resolution passed by the National Musical Convention less at Boston, Sept. 5, 1846:

Resolved, That we commend "The Choral," a look of Resolved, That we commend "The Choral," a look of Resolved, That we commend the Choral, and the choral of the Choral of

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dence, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont Conferences, uthorized agents, to whom payment may be made.

3. All Communications designed for publication, should addressed to the Editor, at Boston, post paid.

4. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of Feribers in full and the name of the Post Office to which for Pers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be misunderstanding or mistake.

Vol. XVIII. ( A. S

SABBATH R He hath made every this O what a glory doth thi

To him that with a ferr

Under the bright and g On duties well performe Come, seat thyself, my ge This casement low, and b. Of peace so sweetly shed Fall gently on thy soul; it The tranquil, holy morn, to Most blest, and when thy There is no voice in natur Upon its chords the harm life bath its hours of conf Though weak, yet proud, To grasp the infinite—the In jarring theories more d Then fall exhausted back But such an hour, so swee

To make us heaven's once

If all was clear !- and ho

Unto its fallness wrought,

Were perfect bliss. Him whom we love, yet In as a fitness for our rest And by the things revealed Through all creation's wo An under-tone, a voiceless Distinct and clear, which Unto the power which hat Like to a written page, w Our origin, our destiny an And, gentle friend, there n Whom such high thoughts So far above mortality, the Far more, than other eyes Those shadowy dreams, w Taose die, faint whispers May be defined, and clear, Undimmed expanse of mir From earth, spirit to spiri Vouchsafed. There is no. And he is far more blest w His God, although the mea Than heaven's brightest so If fallen from his pure esta Proffered by nature's hand Grow strong and high aga Speak to thee now ? heard Within the blue concave a The stars, which he doth o Hath made the very chang Like seraph wings above-

Which fan thy brow, the n

Thy lofty faith aside-mak

A madman's dream, and b

Through being's chain, the

Until, at last, within etern

Of doubt he loses all, yet;

Of reason's power, and as

Vain man! what is all so

But knowledge of the wor

Thou dost not dream that

And sky, and woke the in

Spheres, doth lack the po-

And order all as suits his

And it doth task thy rease

And trust Him, as Creato

Than to believe this beaut

Thyself, thy living, immai Had-sprung from chaos w Of idle chance. From the Chri

SHIP AN

TOUR IN, O Queen Elizabeth's Armoryons-The Heading 1

Having loitered in th

gazing upon the mould

living forms, and amu

across the channel-on

understand English-th

in describing the promis

OR PENCIL SKETCHES

lated in French, we par "We now come to t Elizabeth's Armory; from the window above. produces a picturesque this entrance is placed the right, is in a suit of other is in a suit of l are placed various mi which is an engraved of Elizabeth) worn by at the Eglinton Tourna mount the stairs with that tread of soldiers from the show of arr around, but with the s the top of the stairs, fomerly placed over of Greenwich, called around! This is Qu What an armory for is divided into severa seen specimens of th vious to the introduc are the bill, the glaiv the spetum, the parti spear, halberds, pikes a highly wrought, fine non, every part of than this, it is a trop partment is the ent dungeon said to ha Walter Raleigh. Y and there is nothing walls-no windows save that which con There are still some occupants, as seen side the doorway. indereth to the ende Rydson, Kent. Ano.

deth and I wil give Fane. 1554." Emerging from what an array of we ing in every direction towards one, and of some object, say the these, and more the